THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXI. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861 NUMBER 138.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Daily, delivered in the city.....$15 00
Daily, by mail, in advance..... 8 00
Country daily 5 00
Tri-Weekly 6 00
Weekly, in advance, single copy..... 2 00
In clubs of five or over..... 1 50

☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....$40 00
do do 3 times a week, per annum.. 60 00
do do 3 times do do 100 00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
Announcing candidates, $1 per week for each name.
Yearly advertisers pay quarterly, all others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.
No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for the first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement.
Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.
Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.
ADVERTISING RATES—*In Weekly Journal.*—Each square 10 lines or less), first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance..... 50
Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

MEDICAL.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelop,

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves, from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougie, instrument, ring, or cordial, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately, and radically.* This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. G. KLINE, M. D., 127, Bowery, New York. Post Box 4,586.

a5 d1y

Cincinnati Venereal Hospital,

Established in the year 1850,

FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES.

And under the control of two of the most eminent Physicians in the west.

DR. E. BONAPARTE, from London and Paris Hospitals, and for the past ten years of the Cincinnati Venereal Hospital, and Dr. REYNOLDS, late of New York. This is the only office in the city where a permanent cure can be effected without mercury. Cubebs and the use of mercury or change of diet. Gonorrhœa cured in 6 to 48 hours. Gleet cured in 3 to 10 days. Strictures cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Nocturnal emissions cured in 3 to 6 days. Seminal weakness cured in 2 to 8 weeks. Syphilis in the primary stage cured in 3 days. Secondary symptoms cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Skin diseases cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Impotency—vigor restored in 1 to 4 weeks. All diseases of a private nature treated with unparalleled success, male or female.

Dr. Bonaparte's great success in private diseases, the private guide to health, is beneficial to all, male and female; the old and young should read this book. It will enlighten those who grope in darkness. Price 25 cents, sent by mail.

Dr. Bonaparte's Celebrated Preventive never has nor never will fail—married ladies too feeble to bear children, except at the hazard of life, should be in possession of this invention. Price reduced to $5.

Dr. Bonaparte's French Patent Male Safe! it is perfectly safe and never fails to give satisfaction. It is the only safe and sure preventive against pregnancy and disease. The price of the French Patent Male Safe is $1 the single one, $4 per half dozen, $7 per dozen. Sent by mail.

Dr. Madame Lozier's Female Monthly Pills are a safe and reliable remedy for suppressions and all female diseases. Ladies should not use them during pregnancy, as they will produce miscarriage. Sent by mail or express, extra fee $5—sent to any address by mail.

Drs. B. & L. are the men to consult, they are unquestionably acknowledged to be the most scientific and skilful of venereal diseases, and the only Doctors who receive Monthly Reports from the old world—they have been accustomed from an early age of youth to witness the various diseases which afflict mankind, and to watch the progress through a long career of professional study, in every sphere of life, from the humble abode of poverty to the mansions of the wealthy, and the result has enabled beyond a doubt the vast suffering of humanity, they determined to select the generative system as their particular study, and to direct their whole attention to the alleviation of the diseases of these important functions. No letters will be answered unless they contain a remit tance or a postage stamp.

Call, or address

Dss. BONAPARTE & REYNOLDS,
No. 123 Sycamore street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, east side.
Cincinnati, O.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. f15 lordp1y

Change of Firm.

T. SHANKS & CO. have associated W. A. GAIL, of SMITH & OMER, on south side of Market street, below Floyd, where they will conduct the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and PRODUCE business. The former firm have a good and well located WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, wagons, and other vehicles, and would be glad to see their old friends.

T. SHANKS.
H. T. ROBD.
W. A. GAILBRAITH.

July 13, 1860.—dtf

10,000 BAGS SHELLED CORN.

I HAVE on hand and to arrive 10,000 bags prime shelled Corn, in new reseved gunnies, which is for sale at lowest cash rates.

SAM'L M. PARKER,
131 dtf At Weller & Parker's, east side Sixth st.,

REMOVAL.

CANNON, SHERRILL, & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Notions, Variety & Fancy Goods,

HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 635 south side of Main, 3 doors from Seventh street.

OUR stock of Goods being too large for the season, we have concluded to take in payment for Goods th n fee of all the Banks in the different States that were n good standing the 1st of this month except the notes the Banks of Illinois lately thrown out by the Bankers at Chicago.

Our stock of CHRISTMAS TOYS is quite complete.
m27 dtf CANNON, SHERRILL, & CO.

30 BBLS SPIRITS TURPENTINE just received per steamer John Raine and for sale by
a9 TYLER & MARTIN.

HARVEST KEGS—25 dozen oak Harvest Kegs, 1 and 2 gallon; also a full assortment of Demijohns, all sizes; just received and for sale by
a30 ORRIN RAWSON,
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

OAK WELL BUCKETS—25 dozen Oak Well Buckets, various kinds, just received and for sale low by
a30 ORRIN RAWSON,
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

BRANDY—
10 bdls pse A. Seignette Brandy;
10 bdls pse Cognac do;
30 bdls pse Rochelle do;
25 bdls pse Otard, Dupuy, & Co. Brandy;
10 bdls N. Y. do;
In store and for sale by
a29 MARSHALL, HALBERT & CO.

COCOA-NUTS—4,000 fresh Cocoa-Nuts in store and for sale by
a16 V. D. GAETANO & CO.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will find a well-assorted stock of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS at No. 422 Main street, which can be purchased at lower than goods have ever before been sold in this market by cash purchasers or by prompt-paying customers on short time.

a1 PRATHER & SMITH.

Dolmouico Champagne.

I HAVE just received 50 cases of the above celebrated Champagne Wine, which I shall sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

CHAMPAGNE 25 boxes assorted (quarts, pints, and octaves) in store and for sale low by
m13 WM. GAY.

SUGAR—225 hhds for sale by first-class in store and for sale by
m14 W. COOD.

MACKEREL—200 whole and ½ bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in store and for sale by
m14 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

COFFEE—399 bags prime Rio received per Magenta and for sale by
m28 H. D. NEWCOMB BRO.

SUGAR—
200 hhds fair to prime Sugar;
10 hhds White Refining do;
In store and for sale by
m27 ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

RICE—39 casks received per mailboat and for sale by
m27 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

CORN—300 bags prime in store and for sale by
i27 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—250 bbls Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated Sugars in store and for sale by
m27 ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

GOLDEN SIRUP, MAPLE MOLASSES, AND 1-7 LOUIS SIRUP, in 10-gallon kegs and on ret il, for sale by HIBBITT & SON,
a1 dtf 204 Third st., between Market and Jefferson.

POTATOES—300 bbls Northern Potatoes, fine varieties, just received and for sale by
m21 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO., 140 Fourth s

RIO COFFEE—191 bags strictly prime Eastern Rio Coffee received this day per mailboat and for sale by
a ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.
Corner Second and Washington sts.

DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES—A few bushels of choice Dried Peaches and Apples just received at the Wooden Ware and Broom Store and for sale at
m8 ORRIN RAWSON,
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

PROPYLAMINE, a new remedy for Rheumatism, prepared and sold by
THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
m30 Corner of Third and Walnut s.

GRAIN BAGS—6,000 seamless (bag 2 and 2¼ bushel Fort Pitt brand) received per steamboat Marmora and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
Agents for Manufacts rers,
m8 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

SUNDRIES—
800 bushels Black Seed Oats;
500 bbls Northern Potatoes;
250 sacks do do;
50 bushels Hungarian Grass Seed;
100 do Blue Grass do;
150 do choice Apples;
40 firkins Butter;
5 bbls roll do;
10 bbls sweet Cider;
25 bales Hops;
500 bbls Flour; for sale by
m27 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO.

New Books.

THE Latest Publications of the day, at
m10 CLARKE'S,
Mozart Hall.

Cedar Chests.

17 CEDAR CHESTS in store and for sale at reduced prices to close the consignment by
m13 ORRIN RAWSON,
339 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

JAVA COFFEE—240 mats fine old arriving and for sale by
m27 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SAFES—Libbe's chilled iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with his celebrated combination lock on them. In store and for sale at the manufacturer's prices by
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

Pock t Diaries Given Away.

I HAVE a large lot of beautiful Pocket Diaries for 1861 which I will give to any and all persons who may call for them at 18 CLARKE'S.

MEDICAL.

DR. HALL'S
Louisville
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

CONDUCTED ON THE PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL DES VENERIENS, PARIS,

WHERE those afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Ulcers, Pimples, Cancers, Secondary, and Constitutional Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, etc. By this system it is proved that the venereal complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them only from their own incompetency, complete and per anent cures are constantly being effected at this Infirmary.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, are weakness and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural vigor, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making a thorough application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.

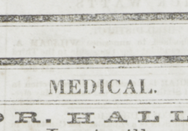
DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS.—No article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of females has ever yet been introduced that has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Menstrual Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., as a sure and safe remedy. Price, per mail, $1 and one postage stamp.

Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of their disease and inclosing a stamp.

Medicine sent to any address.

☞ Office No. 116 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
a24 dtf L. HALL, M. D.

This is really a Good Medicine, warranted to Cure.



BIG ISLAND, Bedford, Va., Nov. 1, 1854.

MESSRS. DOVE & CO.—Gentlemen: I used about one-fourth of a bottle of Tufts' Oil upon the back of my horse, the worst back I almost ever saw, entirely raw, a place nearly as large as my hand, and the single application (I only applied it once) cured it up entirely and permanently. I really was surprised at the quickness of its curative properties. I think I more promptly and efficacious than anything of the kind I ever saw, and I have sold thousands of bottles of other preparations for similar purposes.

Respectfully, P. BONDURANT.

SUSSEX COUNTY, VA., January, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: My old man, Billy, about 70 years of age was taken with a bad bronchocele swelling on the side of the leg open down to the bone, about 3 or 4 inches long, cutting an artery. It bled profusely for two days, and continued to bleed until cold and stiff. I had to carry him hot brandy. I could not sew it up, but just saturated a piece of linen with your Tuft' Oil and laid it on the cut. I did not expect him, on account of his age, ever to be able to work again. I continued to dress the wound two or three weeks with the Tufts' Oil. In six weeks the cut was entirely well, and he was at work again.

Very respectfully, W. G. OSBORNE JONES.
Messrs. Dove & Co., Richmond, Va.

For sale by
GARY & TALBOT,
EDWARD WILDER,
W. SPRINGER & BRO.,
THOS. ROBERTS,
GEO. W. HART,
And all Druggists and Country Merchants in the State.
may17 d1y

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

For the Cure of all Private Diseases,

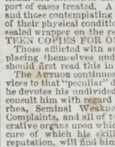
A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing THIRTY fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs, in a state of Health and Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. ☜

ON A NEW METHOD of treating Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Fluxes, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the Sexual System of both sexes, the infirmities of the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE AND SEMINAL WEAKNESS. Its deplorable consequences upon mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as proved by the



who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of Guilt, Shame, and Misery, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, pain in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured. The author's NEW PARISIAN AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have for the last twenty-five of the past year, devoted our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent—such men as CIVIALE, LALLEMENTE, RICORD, DIDAY, AUTON, and CURLINGS, of the French and English hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, and Scotland, and while visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c., &c., we have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symtoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞ Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established: under the name of GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, LA CROIX MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

SIGFRIED EHRWALD.

No. 311 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,

MANUFACTURER AND JOBBER OF EVERY variety of JEWELRY. Fine Diamond Mountings and all the new styles of Fine Bairwork Ornaments executed in the most superior style, of the best material. All work warranted. Prices reasonable. Old gold taken in exchange. jun25 dly

WESTERN HOTEL,

LATE VACARO HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET, BET. FOURTH & FIFTH,

JACOB FRIEND & CO., Propr's.

WE would respectfully inform the public that since the above house has passed from the hands of Mrs. Vacaro it has been entirely refitted in elegant style, and is now open for the reception of guests. Located in the central and business part of the city, it has rare advantages for the traveling public. The proprietors will spare no pains to make their guests feel comfortable and satisfied in every respect. Their larder will always be supplied with the best the market and seasons afford, and the Bar will be stocked with only the best of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

☞ We respectfully solicit the patronage of the old patrons and of the public in general.
m3 dtf JACOB FRIEND & CO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

MESSRS. GARRETT & NICKERSON have purchased the GALLERY on Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky., formerly occupied by Mr. G. T. Shaw, in which they have gone to considerable expense in refitting. The Gallery is now certainly the very finest in the West. We are prepared to furnish all styles of pictures known in the art. Photographs in oil, water colors, and India Ink. Satisfaction given to all. Give us a call.
C. ALFRED GARRETT. GEO. H. NICKERSON.

☞ The Gallery is closed on Sunday. may19

MACKEREL—Prime new Fish in whole and ½ bbls and kits, also No. 1 Salmon in bbls and kits, in store and for sale by
m9 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

FLOUR—
144 bbls Rushville Mills Double Extra Flour;
400 bbls Kirkhill town " " " "
70 bbls Willowgrove " " " "
In store and for sale by
a24 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE T. SHAW.....DICK PORTER.

"ROUND THE CORNER"

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
Corner Sixth Street and Court Place,
OPPOSITE THE CITY COURT ROOMS,
Louisville, Ky.
SHAW & PORTER, Proprietors.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. BONAPARTE, from London and Paris Hospitals, and for the past ten years of the Cincinnati Venereal Hospital, and Dr. REYNOLDS, late of New York. This is the only office in the city where a permanent cure can be effected without mercury. Cubebs and the use of mercury or change of diet. Gonorrhœa cured in 6 to 48 hours. Gleet cured in 3 to 10 days. Strictures cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Nocturnal emissions cured in 3 to 6 days. Seminal weakness cured in 2 to 8 weeks. Syphilis in the primary stage cured in 3 days. Secondary symptoms cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Skin diseases cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Impotency—vigor restored in 1 to 4 weeks. All diseases of a private nature treated with unparalleled success, male or female.

Dr. Bonaparte's great success in private diseases, the private guide to health, is beneficial to all, male and female; the old and young should read this book. It will enlighten those who grope in darkness. Price 25 cents, sent by mail.

Dr. Bonaparte's Celebrated Preventive never has nor never will fail—married ladies too feeble to bear children, except at the hazard of life, should be in possession of this invention. Price reduced to $5.

Dr. Bonaparte's French Patent Male Safe! it is perfectly safe and never fails to give satisfaction. It is the only safe and sure preventive against pregnancy and disease. The price of the French Patent Male Safe is $1 the single one, $4 per half dozen, $7 per dozen. Sent by mail.

Dr. Madame Lozier's Female Monthly Pills are a safe and reliable remedy for suppressions and all female diseases. Ladies should not use them during pregnancy, as they will produce miscarriage. Sent by mail or express, extra fee $5—sent to any address by mail.

Drs. B. & L. are the men to consult, they are unquestionably acknowledged to be the most scientific and skilful of venereal diseases, and the only Doctors who receive Monthly Reports from the old world—they have been accustomed from an early age of youth to witness the various diseases which afflict mankind, and to watch the progress through a long career of professional study, in every sphere of life, from the humble abode of poverty to the mansions of the wealthy, and the result has enabled beyond a doubt the vast suffering of humanity, they determined to select the generative system as their particular study, and to direct their whole attention to the alleviation of the diseases of these important functions. No letters will be answered unless they contain a remit tance or a postage stamp.

Call, or address

Dss. BONAPARTE & REYNOLDS,
No. 123 Sycamore street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, east side.
Cincinnati, O.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. f15 lordp1y

Change of Firm.

T. SHANKS & CO. have associated W. A. GAIL, of SMITH & OMER, on south side of Market street, below Floyd, where they will conduct the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and PRODUCE business. The former firm have a good and well located WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, wagons, and other vehicles, and would be glad to see their old friends.

T. SHANKS.
H. T. ROBD.
W. A. GAILBRAITH.

July 13, 1860.—dtf

10,000 BAGS SHELLED CORN.

I HAVE on hand and to arrive 10,000 bags prime shelled Corn, in new reseved gunnies, which is for sale at lowest cash rates.

SAM'L M. PARKER,
131 dtf At Weller & Parker's, east side Sixth st.,

REMOVAL.

CANNON, SHERRILL, & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Notions, Variety & Fancy Goods,

HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 635 south side of Main, 3 doors from Seventh street.

OUR stock of Goods being too large for the season, we have concluded to take in payment for Goods th n fee of all the Banks in the different States that were n good standing the 1st of this month except the notes the Banks of Illinois lately thrown out by the Bankers at Chicago.

Our stock of CHRISTMAS TOYS is quite complete.
m27 dtf CANNON, SHERRILL, & CO.

30 BBLS SPIRITS TURPENTINE just received per steamer John Raine and for sale by
a9 TYLER & MARTIN.

HARVEST KEGS—25 dozen oak Harvest Kegs, 1 and 2 gallon; also a full assortment of Demijohns, all sizes; just received and for sale by
a30 ORRIN RAWSON,
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

OAK WELL BUCKETS—25 dozen Oak Well Buckets, various kinds, just received and for sale low by
a30 ORRIN RAWSON,
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

BRANDY—
10 bdls pse A. Seignette Brandy;
10 bdls pse Cognac do;
30 bdls pse Rochelle do;
25 bdls pse Otard, Dupuy, & Co. Brandy;
10 bdls N. Y. do;
In store and for sale by
a29 MARSHALL, HALBERT & CO.

COCOA-NUTS—4,000 fresh Cocoa-Nuts in store and for sale by
a16 V. D. GAETANO & CO.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will find a well-assorted stock of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS at No. 422 Main street, which can be purchased at lower than goods have ever before been sold in this market by cash purchasers or by prompt-paying customers on short time.

a1 PRATHER & SMITH.

Dolmouico Champagne.

I HAVE just received 50 cases of the above celebrated Champagne Wine, which I shall sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

CHAMPAGNE 25 boxes assorted (quarts, pints, and octaves) in store and for sale low by
m13 WM. GAY.

SUGAR—225 hhds for sale by first-class in store and for sale by
m14 W. COOD.

MACKEREL—200 whole and ½ bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in store and for sale by
m14 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

COFFEE—399 bags prime Rio received per Magenta and for sale by
m28 H. D. NEWCOMB BRO.

SUGAR—
200 hhds fair to prime Sugar;
10 hhds White Refining do;
In store and for sale by
m27 ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

RICE—39 casks received per mailboat and for sale by
m27 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

CORN—300 bags prime in store and for sale by
i27 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—250 bbls Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated Sugars in store and for sale by
m27 ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

GOLDEN SIRUP, MAPLE MOLASSES, AND 1-7 LOUIS SIRUP, in 10-gallon kegs and on ret il, for sale by HIBBITT & SON,
a1 dtf 204 Third st., between Market and Jefferson.

POTATOES—300 bbls Northern Potatoes, fine varieties, just received and for sale by
m21 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO., 140 Fourth s

RIO COFFEE—191 bags strictly prime Eastern Rio Coffee received this day per mailboat and for sale by
a ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.
Corner Second and Washington sts.

DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES—A few bushels of choice Dried Peaches and Apples just received at the Wooden Ware and Broom Store and for sale at
m8 ORRIN RAWSON,
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

PROPYLAMINE, a new remedy for Rheumatism, prepared and sold by
THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
m30 Corner of Third and Walnut s.

GRAIN BAGS—6,000 seamless (bag 2 and 2¼ bushel Fort Pitt brand) received per steamboat Marmora and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
Agents for Manufacts rers,
m8 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

SUNDRIES—
800 bushels Black Seed Oats;
500 bbls Northern Potatoes;
250 sacks do do;
50 bushels Hungarian Grass Seed;
100 do Blue Grass do;
150 do choice Apples;
40 firkins Butter;
5 bbls roll do;
10 bbls sweet Cider;
25 bales Hops;
500 bbls Flour; for sale by
m27 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO.

New Books.

THE Latest Publications of the day, at
m10 CLARKE'S,
Mozart Hall.

Cedar Chests.

17 CEDAR CHESTS in store and for sale at reduced prices to close the consignment by
m13 ORRIN RAWSON,
339 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

JAVA COFFEE—240 mats fine old arriving and for sale by
m27 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SAFES—Libbe's chilled iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with his celebrated combination lock on them. In store and for sale at the manufacturer's prices by
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

Pock t Diaries Given Away.

I HAVE a large lot of beautiful Pocket Diaries for 1861 which I will give to any and all persons who may call for them at 18 CLARKE'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"ROUND THE CORNER"

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
Corner Sixth Street and Court Place,
OPPOSITE THE CITY COURT ROOMS,
Louisville, Ky.
SHAW & PORTER, Proprietors.

Convenience for my Customers.

ORDERS for Henry Beyrodt's Upholsterer Establishment will be taken with the greatest attention at Mr. J. G. Mather's Grocer Store, No. 319 Main s et, adjoining the Bank of Louisville.

HENRY BEYRODT, Upholsterer,
Fifth street, between Jefferson and Green,
no17 d6m Louisville, Ky.

REMOVAL.

Brandies & Crawford,
GRAIN DEALERS,

HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.

We will pay th highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the O o river.

d38 dtf BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.

POWDER

OF ALL qualities constantly on hand and for sale or by
a15 DAVIS & SPEED, Agents of Oriental Powder
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3, 1859.

MESSRS. DAVIS & SPEED, Agents of Oriental Powder Co., Louisville:

Gents—We have been using your Blasting Powder and we take pleasure in stating that we find it equal if not superior to any Powder that we have ever used.

ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Superintendent for Smith & Smyser.

I cordially concur in the above and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

J. D. SMITH.

I consider the above Powder superior to any we have ever been able to obtain. H. FOSKIT.

We take pleasure in recommending your Indian Oriental Rifle Powder as equal if not superior to any we have ever used, it being very cleanly and strong. This we assert after a thorough trial. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. WOMACK,
J. FRY LAWRENCE,
S. P. BROWDER,
H. A. KNEASTER,
ZACHARY L. TAYLOR.
A. BURNS.

se7 dtf

'FRANKLIN'S HOTEL'

On the European Plan,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Single Rooms 50 cents per Day.

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort st.,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop, and Bath-Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who may we are full.

R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I am now receiving NEW GOODS, just purchased, and would most respectfully ask a call from all those wishing to purchase fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, and Spices. I have also in store a very fine and complete stock of Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, and will offer inducements to those wishing to purchase for cash or prompt dealing time.

m4 EDWARD WILDER, 514 Main st.

DRIED FRUIT—A choice article peeled and unpeeled Peaches, Dried Apples, and French and German Prunes in store and for sale by
m6 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CHEESE—A fall supply just received of Hamburg, Western Reserve, Nutmeg, English Dairy, Pine-Apple, and Sap Sago Cheese.
m8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

NEW FISH—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in whole and ½ half bbls and kits; No. 1 Salmon in bbls and kits; No. 1 White Fish in half bbls, a superior article for fish, in drums and No. 1 scaled Herring; in store and for sale by
m6 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

NO. 1 SUGAR—500 hhds fair to choice in store and for sale by
m8 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

Farmers' and Mechanics'
TOOLS.

Plows, Rakes, Hoes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Candlesticks, Waiters, Chains, Hames, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Latches, Ketches, Cassers, Sand Paper, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoe and Shoe Nails, Horse Rasps, &c., &c.
m21 No. 231 Third st., Louisville, Ky.

RIO COFFEE—211 bags good fair to prime arriving and for sale by
a13 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

ST. JAMES SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—75 bbls St James Sugar-House Molasses in store and for sale by
[a13] ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

TO BROOM-MAKERS.

50,000 GOOD BROOM HANDLES, well seasoned 1,500 lbs best quality Broo n Cord;
625 lbs best quality Sewing Twine;
250 lbs best quality colored Sewing Twine;
350 lbs best quality plated Wire;
200 bdls Cut Tacks, Broom Needles, &c.;
Just received at the Wooden Ware and Broom Store, 338 Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, and for sale by [f1 wl&d] ORRIN RAWSON.

CORN—
162 sacks mixed shelled Corn;
495 do White do do;
In new reseved gunnies; receiving per Jeffersonville Railroad and for sale by
m16 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.

APPLES—75 bbls Apples just received and for sale by
m8 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

LOVERING'S SUGARS—50 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated Sugars received per steamer Eunice and for sale by
a4 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—75 bbls St. James Sugar House Molasses in store and for sale by
a4 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO

PRIME SUGAR—45 hhds on consignment and for sale by
br [a6] J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

CEMENT—A stock of the best always on hand at
a5 J. A. PENTON'S, 134 Fourth st.

CORN MEAL—I am daily receiving supplies of fresh ground and superior quality.
a5 J. A. PENTON, 134 Fourth st.

CHOICE PICKLES AND CATCHUPS—English and American Pickles, Catchups, Sauces, Preserves, oils, Gelatine, Chocolate, Cocoa, &c., just received and for sale by [a6] HIBBITT & SON.

RICE—13 casks rice received and for sale by
a2 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SUNDRIES—
250 bags Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers;
100 bales No. 1 Batting;
80 do Extra do;
75 do No. 2 do;
30 bags wh te Carpet Chain;
35 do colored do do;
100 do Candle Wicks;
30 do Wrapping Do; for sale by
a2 GARDNER & CO.

HUGH FERGUSON. DAVID FERGUSON.

H. FERGUSON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FAMILY FLOUR,
Fifth street, one door north of Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

BEST BRANDS OF FAMILY FLOUR constantly on hand.

☞ Flour delivered to any part of the city free of charge. fld dtm

COFFEE—75 bags prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
a15 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!

BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States that they have obtained the Agency for and are now enabled to offer to the American public the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure in a few weeks, and case a thousand appice of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn gray or tawy hair to its natural restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in a gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail direct securely packed on receipt of price and postage, $1 18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HIGGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c.,
f22 d6m1te[p6]1s 21 William street, New York.

TRAVELERS!

When you go to NEW YORK, drive direct to the

**SMITHSONIAN HOUS

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Daily Journal, delivered in the City, $16; sent by mail, $8.1 paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily, $8; Tri-Weekly, $6; for any period less than one year, 50 cents a month; Weekly, $3. Evening Bulletin, $6; if mailed, $8.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Weekly—Five copies or more, $1 50 each.

ADVERTISING—IN DAILY JOURNAL:
1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
Each additional insertion. 25

IN WEEKLY JOURNAL:
1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
Each additional insertion.. 25

☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
JAS. S. WALLACE,
OLIVER LUCAS Local Editor and Reporter.

UNION TICKET for the BORDER CONFERENCE.

Election—Saturday, May 4.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Rufus K. Williams,
2. Archie Dixon,
3. Francis M. Bristow,
4. Joshua F. Bell,
5. Charles A. Wickliffe,
6. George W. Dunlap,
7. Chas. S. Morehead,
8. James F. Robinson,
9. John B. Huston,
10. Robert Richardson.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

THE PETITION.—We call attention to the petition to the Governor (we publish it in another column) praying his Excellency to forbid the passage of troops across the soil of Kentucky to make an attack upon the troops encamped under the authority of the United States at Cairo. Copies of the petition will be left for signatures at all the voting places tomorrow, and, as it is probable that all who shall go to the polls are Union men, we may presume that the whole of them will sign the petition. Let every voter be reminded of the duty.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LOUISVILLE, May 1, 1861.

Is the statement which is going about town that some of the District Delegates on the Union ticket to the Border States Conference have turned secessionists true? If so I want to know it, for I will not vote for a disunionist under any circumstances. STARS AND STRIPES.

In answer to the interrogatory of our correspondent, we say, NO; there is not a word or shadow of truth in the statement mentioned. In saying this, we speak advisedly. The "statement which is going about town" is one of the ten thousand flimsy calumnies with which the brains and tongues of some disunionists are busy.

POLL EVERY VOTE TO-MORROW.—Let no consideration induce any loyal man to neglect voting for the Union Candidates to the Border States Convention. The secessionists are busily engaged in the interior of the State in the effort to produce the impression that there will be no election, and are asserting that all the candidates have withdrawn. They tell this in the remote parts of the country where men have very limited means of obtaining the news, and they hope by inducing people of the rural districts to remain at home to keep down the vote. We are greatly in hopes that this trick will not be successful. We must have such a vote polled to-morrow as will convince the Legislature that the people of Kentucky are opposed to the secession of the State and are determined to preserve their loyalty to the Union.

☞ We elsewhere republish from the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday a documentary account of the recent intercourse between the Governors of Kentucky and Indiana and Ohio touching the subject of mediation. The intercourse seems to have resulted in nothing. When we reflect that Indiana and Ohio hold themselves fully identified with one of the belligerent parties, and that Gov. Magoffin unfortunately rests under a suspicion of disloyalty which he has taken no pains to remove and which very late developments have strongly confirmed, this abortive result is not by any means surprising. The letter of Gov. Morton, in which he finally declines the proposition of Gov. Magoffin, is captious, narrow, excessively ill-judged, and not particularly good-natured; yet, under all the circumstances, it is just about what any one of ordinary forethought might have expected. If Gov. Magoffin had deemed such a letter necessary to the flagging cause of secession at this time, and had deliberately set at work to bring forth the letter, he could scarcely have fallen upon a surer plan than the one he has pursued in the present instance. The whole thing appears to us, under the very mildest view, to have been ill-considered in the extreme. It is a consolation to know that the twelve mediators whom the people of Kentucky are to choose to-morrow will order things differently.

☞ We continue to receive, daily and almost hourly, statements in regard to preparations in Tennessee and the Southern part of Kentucky to make an attack on the United States army stationed at Cairo. That such an attack is contemplated, and that the intention is to make it very soon, there can be, we presume, no doubt. At Memphis, at Columbus, at Union City, at Paducah, &c., in and around all of which places the mustering of forces for the attack is going on, the design is spoken of without disguise. It is known to thousands. It would hardly be better known if General Pillow were to make open proclamation of it.

We surely need not, for the enlightenment of our intelligent readers, say one word as to the effect which the shock of battle at Cairo between an Illinois army fighting under the flag of the United States and an army of Tennessee and Kentucky disunionists fighting under the flag of the Southern Confederacy would have in the Border States on both sides of the line. Those effects would be immediate and dreadful. They would almost certainly be fearful beyond description. A deep and wild rage would be excited in hundreds of thousands of minds now calm, scores if not hundreds of bloody collisions in spite of all the efforts of good men would probably be precipitated, a border war would be begun, and the last hope of peace would perhaps vanish from the souls of men.

The Federal Government rightfully occupies Cairo with its troops. It occupies that place by the consent of Illinois and with Illinois troops. It is at war with the Confederate States. Those States are seizing its ships, its arms, its munitions, its provisions, and every species of its property which they can find and planting their guns wherever they can hope to annoy it and cripple it. If then it has a right to defend itself, if it has a right to exist, if it has a right to exercise the powers that are exercised by every other Government on earth, it certainly has the right to station an army within its own domain to stop the sending of munitions of war to its enemy. Yes, whatever may be thought of the policy of the Federal administration, nobody can doubt that it is clearly acting within its legitimate sphere in keeping up the Cairo encampment.

Now if the Tennessee troops attack the U. S. army at Cairo, they will pass over Kentucky soil to make the attack, and certainly they will not make it unless with the co-operation of a large number of Kentuckians from Columbus and its vicinity and the Kentucky troops under the command of Major Tilghman at Paducah. Large preparations are making at Columbus, five or six pieces of artillery, as we all know, were taken a few days ago to Paducah, and four hundred and fifty Colt's rifles have just been taken there from St. Louis. There is no question whatever in our minds, and we think there can be no question in any mind, not only that a plan is on foot for an attack of the combined Tennessee and Kentucky troops upon the U. S. army, but that this plan is just as well known to Governor Magoffin as to the officers who are to attempt its execution. We do not charge that the Governor favors the project, or is promoting it, but assuredly he knows all about it. Then his duty, his solemn duty, as solemn a duty as ever devolved upon the Chief Magistrate of a State, is to interpose at once with his high authority and to prevent the bloody collision—to prevent all the dreadful consequences that would result from the shock of opposing armies upon the Ohio and the Mississippi at a time like this when excitement is ready to burst into a raging conflagration in every portion of every State of the border. Let Governor M., if he would stay the horrible tide of war that threatens to sweep over us like a deluge of flame and blood, issue at once, without a day's or even an hour's delay, his proclamation forbidding the troops of Tennessee to cross our soil and prohibiting all Kentuckians, whether enrolled in military bands or not, from invading the soil of Illinois. Let him do this or perhaps the world and his own conscience will hold him guilty of an amount of blood vast enough, if gathered into a reservoir, to drown him though he were as tall as Goliah. Let him do it, or a mountain of curses may lie like coals of fire upon his soul.

The friends of peace in Kentucky have taken the ground, that no troops shall pass our soil for the purpose of conflict. Shall Tennessee troops be permitted then to pass our territory for an attack on Cairo? If so, what right, except the naked right of war, can we have to warn a United States army against passing our territory to invade Tennessee or any Southern State?

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., April 26.

Governor Brown has issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of all debts to Northern creditors until the end of hostilities, and directing the payment of money into the State Treasury to be refunded with interest at the end of the war to depositors.

This was among the despatches that we published yesterday. We can see no justification of the act of the Governor of Georgia. We consider the prohibition of the payment of debts to Northern creditors dishonorable and dishonest. We are not informed what penalty a Georgian is to be subjected to if he proves so un mindful of State obligations as to pay a just debt to a Northern man for value received, but we presume that it is duly set forth in the proclamation.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in the North who voted against Lincoln and Hamlin and have always stood up manfully for the South, and unquestionably more of these than of the Black Republicans are creditors of the Southern people, for our people when visiting the North on business, have of course chosen as a general rule to deal with their friends; yet the Governor of Georgia in his proclamation makes, we presume, no discrimination in favor of Northern creditors friendly to the South, but subjects to confiscation their claims as well as the claims of free-soilers and abolitionists. And here we beg leave to enquire, as a matter personally interesting to ourselves, whether a Georgia lawyer, who has collected money for a client living in a State that has not seceded, is forbidden by the terms of the Governor's manifesto to pay it over to the client. We presume he is.

All the money due in Georgia to Northern creditors must, it appears, be deposited by the debtors in the State Treasury, to be refunded with interest to the depositors at the end of the war. Undoubtedly the Governor will call upon the Legislature for the enactment of a law authorizing the State or her Chief Magistrate to sue for the money due to Northern men. This is one way to raise a war fund, and altogether a novel way. But we think it a shame, a scandal, an infamy, and we believe that the moral sense of every high-minded Georgian will revolt at it. Any man can see how it might be retorted. Vast numbers of people in the Southern Confederacy have insurances upon their lives and insurances upon their property in the life and fire insurance offices of the United States, and we appeal to every true-hearted Southern gentleman to say what he would think if the United States Government or any of the Northern State Governments were to require that no more money should be paid upon insurance policies in the South, but that all money due upon such policies should be deposited for the carrying on of the war against the South? Would he not consider such an act as adding a still blacker hue to what the fire-eaters regard as the present black degradation of the Yankee character?

☞ We are daily enquired of from every quarter whether Gov. Magoffin will order an election of members of Congress in Kentucky so that she may be represented at Washington during the extra session to commence on the 4th of July. We can give no information upon that important subject. The Governor has been earnestly asked to make known his intention, but he carefully conceals it. Neither he himself nor any organ of his, so far as we know, has thought proper to say one word about the matter. If the organs have views, it certainly seems very strange that they do not speak them. Is it possible that they can affect to think the subject too trifling a one for their notice?

We all know that the extra session of Congress has been ordered for the consideration, discussion, and transaction of matters of the most tremendous moment to all the States of the Union, to Kentucky not less than to the rest. The issues to be decided are mighty ones, mighty in their destined influences not only upon the present generation but upon posterity. Our State has a right to speak and to vote, through her representatives, upon those issues, but they are so situated, that they cannot exercise their rights without an election which the Governor alone has the legal power to order. Now the question is, whether he will accord to them the privilege of being heard in Congress in this vast national crisis, or whether he will utterly disfranchise them, denying to them, by the tyrannical and factious use of the authority confided to him, the power to lift a finger or a voice in the settlement of their own destinies and their country's destinies.

Gov. Magoffin, we are assured by such of his friends as are most intimate with him, professes to be in favor of the maintenance of the Union. If he makes such a profession, and if it is not the most criminal hypocrisy, he will not, he cannot, hesitate for an instant about ordering an election of Representatives to speak and act for Kentucky at the approaching Congressional session. It would be preposterous to say that he will not let Kentucky participate in the transactions of a Congress which is to decide the policy of the Union in this mighty exigency, and yet that he is not an enemy of the Union. If he refuse to proclaim an election, it will only be because, in utter disregard of all his solemn protestations and in reckless violation of his official oath, he is bending all his energies to the accomplishment of the unhallowed work of disunion. But we will not give him up yet; we will not yet abandon the hope that he is not the most perfidious Chief Magistrate to whom the power of a State was ever committed by a trusting people.

☞ Certain persons are continually trying to inflame the minds of the people by talking about big batteries on the Indiana shore near this city. Some fellows swear that they themselves have seen the batteries. Others swear they have seen men who swear they have seen the batteries. The whole atmosphere is as full of falsehoods as it ever was of motes. People can hardly draw a breath without inhaling them.

Every conceivable device is resorted to by some of the disunionists to get up a war feeling along the border. What do such wretches deserve?

☞ The Courier says or insinuates that Judge Williams, one of the candidates on the Union ticket for the Border Conference, is "an immediate secessionist." The insinuation is totally unwarrantable. Judge Williams stands faithfully by the side of Crittenden and Guthrie and the rest of his colleagues in favor of the armed neutrality of the State. Our authority for this statement is Judge Williams himself.

☞ Maryland and Delaware seem to be rather queer States at this time. In some parts of them a man will one day be chased out of town for uttering Union sentiments; and the next day another will be chased out for uttering disunion sentiments; and, the third day, still another for refusing to express his opinions. What can a poor devil of a trimmer do?

☞ We are aware that when there is no opposition in the field, it is difficult to get up enthusiasm for the very noblest of causes. But let every voter on Saturday reflect that the aggregate vote polled will be regarded by the secessionists as the entire strength of the Union party, and on that account no true patriot will fail to go to the polls.

☞ Kentuckians, if you wish your noble State to remain as she is, loyal and true, be sure to vote the Crittenden-Guthrie ticket. Every man owes a duty to his country now, and must perform it by expressing a decided opinion upon the great question of the day—peace or war.

☞ A Tennessee paper says that that State will raise the flag of revolution. Ay, but can she "raise the wind" to wave it?

☞ The New Orleans Crescent, emulous of the immortal fame of the Roman brothers, the Horatii, on account of their challenge to the Curiatii, proposes that a new camp between the Alba and Rome of the United States and Confederate Republics shall be chosen for a fixed fight between an army of each government. The Crescent makes its offer as a fair proposition, which, if accepted in good faith and carried out honorably, will lessen the effusion of blood, the destruction of property, the interruption of business and the ruin and distress among all classes of the Northern people. It regards war to be inevitable, unless the North backs out, which it believes will be done, but still it says both sections are preparing for a prolonged arbitrament of arms. But we must give the proposition of the Crescent in its own language. It is this:

Let a proper battle field, giving both armies an equal chance of position, &c., be selected. Jeff Davis shall command a Southern army, say, for the convenience of round numbers, of fifty thousand men. Abe Lincoln (or any person he may choose to designate) shall command an Abolition army of one hundred thousand men. The equipments of both armies shall be equal—we mean in small arms, artillery, cavalry, &c.—only that the Northern army, outnumbering the Southern army in the proportion of two to one, shall have twice the equipments, twice the amount of small arms, twice the number of cannon, twice the regiments of cavalry, &c.—that the Southern army shall have. All around, it shall be in the proportion of two to one in favor of the North, and the position on the battle field is the only one in which there shall be any equality, so far as our proposition is concerned. Topographical equality is the only equality involved.

Then let the two armies engage and forever settle the question between the North and the South. If Lincoln's one hundred thousand men whip Jeff Davis's fifty thousand men, the people of the South are to bow submissively to whatever laws and regulations the Abolition Government at Washington may see fit to adopt. But if Jeff. Davis's fifty thousand men whip Lincoln's one hundred thousand men, then the Government at Washington—or wherever else it may be located, as we do not believe it will stay there long—shall agree to a amicable separation, and a just division of that which was once common property.

No one will dispute that the proposition of the Crescent is, as it says, "liberal in all its length and breadth, height and depth," but still it does not believe that "a cowardly administration like that of Lincoln will ever meet a brave foe in fair fight if they can avoid it, no matter how great the advantage possessed by their side." This is to be received as an ultimatum, and as an inducement for the North to accept it the Crescent says "they are bound to be terribly whipped in the long run, and arrangements are now being consummated in various portions of the world which will sweep their two or three hundreds of millions of commerce from the face of the ocean in six months." The States which have not seceded are to be annihilated on sea and land if they reject the proposition. It seems to us that the Crescent, when professing to make its suggestions "in all truthful candor and sincerity," ought to have acknowledged that the ruin of industry and general distress was not confined to the North exclusively, but that there exists much suffering in the South also. Candor too should prevent our New Orleans contemporary from under-estimating the bravery of the North or from denouncing the entire North as abolitionists. We find that Benjamin F. Butler, Caleb Cushing, Fletcher Webster, of Mass., Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, Jno. A. Dix, of New York, Gen. Robert Patterson and Gen. George Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, and many others, who have been the firm friends of the South, are now in arms to oppose what they regard as a revolutionary movement; they claim that the war is not against the South, but for the preservation of the Government. There is nothing more fatal to the hopes of pacification than these misstatements of motives and these efforts to aggravate the asperity of sectional feelings. There is much now said and written about cavaliers and puritans, and of the purer blood and more gallant stock of one class of our people than is possessed by the others. This is very ridiculous, for we are all so intermarried that there is no possibility of separating or defining the exact genealogy of any family. Let us take George Washington and Benjamin Franklin as representative men of what are now called the cavaliers and puritans. Mr. Everett tells us that their families were established in the same central English county of Northampton and within a few miles of each other, the Washingtons at Brighton and Sulgrave and the Franklins at the village of Eaton; the grandfather of Washington emigrated to Virginia in 1657 and the father of Franklin to Massachusetts in 1685. In the English civil wars the former took the royal side and the latter was a non-conformist; the Washingtons were of the landed gentry and the Franklins were blacksmiths, and thus far perhaps they may be regarded as the representatives of capital and labor. But in all our wars for independence and in all our Conventions for forming a perfect Union of States, their descendants were found together always, brave, patriotic, self-sacrificing, and sagacious. It would be the greatest folly to assert that the same qualities are not still retained in their respective families and in the classes of which they formed such prominent types.

The Crescent, while assuming to make its proposition with gravity, knows that its only effect will be to inflame still further the passions and prejudices of those to whom it is directed. If it really desires "in all truthful candor and sincerity" to stop the war and restore tranquillity, let it advise all the Southern States to elect their members of the House of Representatives and fill their vacancies in the United States Senate, and, with the hundred and twenty votes for the South thus secured, let them invade the city of Washington on the Fourth of July when Congress is called together. This will compel a peace, and curb the Lincoln administration within all proper restraints, and be more efficient than if the fifty thousand Horatii should conquer the hundred thousand Curiatii. There are no arguments in fighting which can convince American citizens; they cannot be subdued and they cannot be deterred by bluster or menace. We have that weapon which in the hands of freemen is more potent than the sword flashing like lightning, or the iron hail roaring its thunders in its devastating flight; we have the ballot-box, and when the country can be induced to become considerate again and resort to it, we shall have peace, and we very much fear not till then. The tempest must expend its fury and there must be calm after the storm; passion must be allayed and reason reassume its throne in the minds of men. Let us hope then confidently for peace, and to strengthen that hope let Kentucky remain firm and loyal, and show by her vote next Saturday that she is prepared again and again to proffer the olive branch and to exhaust every effort for pacification.

☞ Only a few days ago, the universal conviction North and South was that Maryland would go at once out of the Union. This was because the Union men in that State were quiet and still, whilst the disunionists were noisy and violent and ferocious and blustering.

But the aspect of things is now changed. The Union men of Maryland have learned their strength, and are determined to maintain their principles and assert their rights. The disunionists have been taught an impressive lesson of discretion and prudence. Yes, even they, after looking the danger full in the face, shrink appalled from the awful consequences, which, as they cannot fail to see, would result from making the soil of their State, as they would make it by secession, the battle-ground of the armies of the opposing sections. They know well that secession would fill their whole State with wretchedness unutterable, and hence they recoil from its dreadful responsibilities. Maryland, at least for the present, will remain in the Union and fulfill its obligations as a member of the Union.

We have reason to believe, and we sincerely rejoice to believe, that the same causes which have been producing such salutary results in Maryland, have been doing pretty extensive and effective work in Kentucky. We know that hundreds, and we are confident that many thousands, of those citizens of Kentucky, who, but a short time ago, were strongly in favor of their State's immediate secession from the United States into the Southern Confederacy, have, in view of the inevitable effects of such a movement, in view of all the fearful consequences that would certainly come upon Kentucky from her assuming the war now raging between the sections, come to the conclusion that her secession would be as insane an act as ever was perpetrated by any people.

☞ A vote for Crittenden, Guthrie, and their associates on the Union ticket, is a vote for peace and for the maintenance of friendly relations with our sister States.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.—The following is a copy of a petition circulating in our city:

To B. MAGOFFIN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

It is asserted and believed that a body of armed men have it in contemplation to march through a portion of the State to make an attack upon troops encamped by authority of the United States at Cairo, in the State of Illinois. Whether this is absolutely certain or not, we are not able to say. Considering passing events, and the feeling between the North and the South, this seems likely to occur. Therefore, in view of this probability, and the terrible consequences that might flow from such an act, we earnestly request your Excellency to issue a proclamation forbidding the passage of such armed bodies of citizens over the soil of Kentucky.

Copies of this petition have been left at the following places to receive the signatures of citizens: City Court room, Batman's stable, Galt House, Sam. Jones's cigar store, Walker's restaurant, W. S. Davis, Sheriff, W. Ray, of the police, Clark & Guy's mill, Hays & Cooper's shop, Davis & Story's lumber yard, Robinson & Young's store, G. P. Young's mill, Bourbon House, Osborne's grocery, corner of Green and Hancock, A. Kendall, corner of Madison and Jackson, J. F. Gunkle, Spratt & Bourne, corner of Eighth and Main, Ainslie & Cochran, corner of Tenth and Main, Minott, Lewis, & Co.'s planing mill, John Graham's lumber yard, Journal, Democrat, and Anzeiger offices.

They will be left also at each of the voting places, on Saturday, so that persons, who do not sign before then, may have an opportunity at that time.

It is hoped that all persons having this petition in charge will report to the Journal or Democrat Office on Saturday, so that it may be forwarded to Frankfort.

☞ When the Government of the Confederate States shall have authorized, by letters of marque and reprisal, the seizure of all private property of citizens of the United States in ships and steamers upon the high seas, how long before it will authorize the seizure of all the property of U. S. citizens floating on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers?

☞ The people of Charleston are fitting out a great lumbering boat as a privateer. One broadside from a U. S. frigate or brig would sink her. The flag of the Confederate States waves over her now; the ocean may *wave* over her soon.

☞ The editor of the Charleston Mercury asks whether the United States Government is "silly enough to think it can conquer the whole South." Perhaps it is only silly enough to think it can *conquer a piece.*

☞ Whenever we see in a Cotton State paper a statement that the whole of the $15,000,000 loan has been taken, we are sure to see in the next number of the same paper an exhortation to capitalists to come and *take the rest of it.*

☞ We have at present no stripes floating over our office, but the stars, thank God, are over it every night—looking down upon it and brightening it and blessing it.

☞ We don't think the disunion editors and the abolition editors entitled to pensions, but it would be well for the country if they were all pen-shunners.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 25, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: In view of the dangers which now threaten the country and which so fearfully foreshadow its complete overthrow, I am impelled to address a few words through the columns of your widely circulated journal to the Union men of the Border Slave States, and to urge them to *stand firm* and aid the Union men of the North in their patriotic efforts to restore our distracted land to its wonted peace and prosperity.

I fear that the people of the Border States have been led to believe that Iowa is opposed to any adjustment of our national difficulties, from the course pursued by the commissioners who who represented this State in the late Peace Congress. Let me tell you how we were represented in that important gathering. Our Governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, instead of immediately convening our Legislature, or calling a State Convention to make choice of delegates to represent us in the Conference that had in view a settlement of the questions at issue between the North and the South, by which course Union men would most certainly have been selected to speak for us, stultified himself and gagged the people and refused to either convene the Legislature or to call a State Convention of the people, but of his own accord, against the will of a large majority of even his own party, deputed the "no compromise" members of Congress from this State as its representatives to the Peace Congress, not one of which delegates would have been selected by the people of Iowa had they been allowed to express their choice. By this ultra course of our Governor, we have thus been misrepresented.

Iowa is decidedly for an adjustment and peace, and she looks to the Union men of the Border States to step forward in this crisis of our country and propose a just and fair plan of settlement, and to demand a cessation of hostilities until the people have been heard at the ballot-box.

Will you of the South, who love the Union as dearly as we of the North, *immediately* in your forthcoming Frankfort Convention, submit a plan of adjustment and let the people act upon it at once? can assure you that the conservatives of the North, of all parties will to a man endorse any fair proposition by which our national quarrel can be settled and the shedding of fraternal blood be prevented.

Let the Border States steer clear of Southern secession and Northern ultraism—they are both leagued together for the destruction of our glorious Union.

Union men of the South, falter not—stand firm and we can save the country. The loyal patriots from a hundred battle-fields demand this of us. Our country is in danger and we must rescue her. Our path of duty is plain—let us faithfully follow it. These are the true sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of

IOWA.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

DAYTON, IND., April 27, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot express to you the deep gratitude and respect I owe you for your noble and patriotic devotion to the cause of our common country, and the truly gentlemanly and generous spirit that pervades the columns of your most excellent paper. It is only those that are placed in like circumstances to your correspondent that can most truly appreciate the amicable state of feeling existing between our joining sister States. Nor can I tell you with what delight the weekly epistle that we receive from a dear friend or two of your most worthy citizens, is hailed by bright eyes and trusting and loving hearts in this our lonely and Northern home. Could you see with what rapturous delight we hail every sentiment that permeates your columns, existing between our States, and hear the heartfelt God bless those dear Editors that are so nobly doing their duty that arose spontaneously from our hearts as our eyes glanced over your daily columns, we are confident that you would be amply repaid. But if Jeff. Davis's fifty thousand men whip Lincoln's one hundred thousand men, then the Government at Washington—or wherever else it may be located, as we do not believe it will stay there long—shall agree to a amicable separation, and a just division of that which was once common property.

No one will dispute that the proposition of the Crescent is, as it says, "liberal in all its length and breadth, height and depth," but still it does not believe that "a cowardly administration like that of Lincoln will ever meet a brave foe in fair fight if they can avoid it, no matter how great the advantage possessed by their side." This is to be received as an ultimatum, and as an inducement for the North to accept it the Crescent says "they are bound to be terribly whipped in the long run, and arrangements are now being consummated in various portions of the world which will sweep their two or three hundreds of millions of commerce from the face of the ocean in six months." The States which have not seceded are to be annihilated on sea and land if they reject the proposition. It seems to us that the Crescent, when professing to make its suggestions "in all truthful candor and sincerity," ought to have acknowledged that the ruin of industry and general distress was not confined to the North exclusively, but that there exists much suffering in the South also. Candor too should prevent our New Orleans contemporary from under-estimating the bravery of the North or from denouncing the entire North as abolitionists. We find that Benjamin F. Butler, Caleb Cushing, Fletcher Webster, of Mass., Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, Jno. A. Dix, of New York, Gen. Robert Patterson and Gen. George Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, and many others, who have been the firm friends of the South, are now in arms to oppose what they regard as a revolutionary movement; they claim that the war is not against the South, but for the preservation of the Government. There is nothing more fatal to the hopes of pacification than these misstatements of motives and these efforts to aggravate the asperity of sectional feelings. There is much now said and written about cavaliers and puritans, and of the purer blood and more gallant stock of one class of our people than is possessed by the others. This is very ridiculous, for we are all so intermarried that there is no possibility of separating or defining the exact genealogy of any family. Let us take George Washington and Benjamin Franklin as representative men of what are now called the cavaliers and puritans. Mr. Everett tells us that their families were established in the same central English county of Northampton and within a few miles of each other, the Washingtons at Brighton and Sulgrave and the Franklins at the village of Eaton; the grandfather of Washington emigrated to Virginia in 1657 and the father of Franklin to Massachusetts in 1685. In the English civil wars the former took the royal side and the latter was a non-conformist; the Washingtons were of the landed gentry and the Franklins were blacksmiths, and thus far perhaps they may be regarded as the representatives of capital and labor. But in all our wars for independence and in all our Conventions for forming a perfect Union of States, their descendants were found together always, brave, patriotic, self-sacrificing, and sagacious. It would be the greatest folly to assert that the same qualities are not still retained in their respective families and in the classes of which they formed such prominent types.

The Crescent, while assuming to make its proposition with gravity, knows that its only effect will be to inflame still further the passions and prejudices of those to whom it is directed. If it really desires "in all truthful candor and sincerity" to stop the war and restore tranquillity, let it advise all the Southern States to elect their members of the House of Representatives and fill their vacancies in the United States Senate, and, with the hundred and twenty votes for the South thus secured, let them invade the city of Washington on the Fourth of July when Congress is called together. This will compel a peace, and curb the Lincoln administration within all proper restraints, and be more efficient than if the fifty thousand Horatii should conquer the hundred thousand Curiatii. There are no arguments in fighting which can convince American citizens; they cannot be subdued and they cannot be deterred by bluster or menace. We have that weapon which in the hands of freemen is more potent than the sword flashing like lightning, or the iron hail roaring its thunders in its devastating flight; we have the ballot-box, and when the country can be induced to become considerate again and resort to it, we shall have peace, and we very much fear not till then. The tempest must expend its fury and there must be calm after the storm; passion must be allayed and reason reassume its throne in the minds of men. Let us hope then confidently for peace, and to strengthen that hope let Kentucky remain firm and loyal, and show by her vote next Saturday that she is prepared again and again to proffer the olive branch and to exhaust every effort for pacification.

☞ Only a few days ago, the universal conviction North and South was that Maryland would go at once out of the Union. This was because the Union men in that State were quiet and still, whilst the disunionists were noisy and violent and ferocious and blustering.

But the aspect of things is now changed. The Union men of Maryland have learned their strength, and are determined to maintain their principles and assert their rights. The disunionists have been taught an impressive lesson of discretion and prudence. Yes, even they, after looking the danger full in the face, shrink appalled from the awful consequences, which, as they cannot fail to see, would result from making the soil of their State, as they would make it by secession, the battle-ground of the armies of the opposing sections. They know well that secession would fill their whole State with wretchedness unutterable, and hence they recoil from its dreadful responsibilities. Maryland, at least for the present, will remain in the Union and fulfill its obligations as a member of the Union.

We have reason to believe, and we sincerely rejoice to believe, that the same causes which have been producing such salutary results in Maryland, have been doing pretty extensive and effective work in Kentucky. We know that hundreds, and we are confident that many thousands, of those citizens of Kentucky, who, but a short time ago, were strongly in favor of their State's immediate secession from the United States into the Southern Confederacy, have, in view of the inevitable effects of such a movement, in view of all the fearful consequences that would certainly come upon Kentucky from her assuming the war now raging between the sections, come to the conclusion that her secession would be as insane an act as ever was perpetrated by any people.

☞ A vote for Crittenden, Guthrie, and their associates on the Union ticket, is a vote for peace and for the maintenance of friendly relations with our sister States.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store
MOZART HALL,
COR OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.
ja24 dsbwlaugf

KEARSLEY CARTER. JAMES BUCHANAN.
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden and Grass Seeds,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
m29 d2w1f LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent.
sept21 dtf Near the corner of Third and Main.

DRAWINGS
OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY.
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.
CLASS 210, May 3, 1861:
73 15 45 72 41 48 42 16 62 68 52 54
CLASS 211, May 3, 1861:
17 78 42 50 35 12 75 67 63 53 61 5
A. D. ELLIS, Agent for R. France & Co.,
324 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Drawings take place daily. Capital Prizes $5,000 to $70,000. Price of tickets $1 to $20. Circulars with schemes and full particulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO.,
m23 Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NO THROUGH FREIGHTS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Louisville and Nashville Depot until further notice.
m3 dtf W. F. HARRIS, Agent.

HEMP SEED.
200 BUSHELS COMMON HEMP SEED and 100 " CULTIVATED CHINA HEMP SEED;
Just received and for sale by
R. H. COCHRELL,
m3 d6w* 141 Third st., bet. Main and River.

NOTICE.
I HAVE to pay cash (in Kentucky funds) for FLOUR, therefore I will not sell MANUFACTURED BREADSTUFFS except for cash on the same terms.
The great difficulty of collecting has prompted me to this course, for I can't pay my debts were I to do otherwise.
J. M. MOORE,
m3 3t bbls Great Western Steam Bakery.

More Guns Left!
WE HAVE STILL ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTment of RIFLES and DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, which we are selling at one old prices for cash.
m3 d6w1 DICKSON & GILMORE.

Office of the American Express Co.,
LOUISVILLE, May 1, 1 61.
NOTICE is hereby given that HENRIE DAVIE has this day been appointed Agent of the American Express Company at Louisville, Ky., in place of FRANK TRYON. LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO.,
m3 dlm Proprietors.

LOST,
A DRAFT of Messrs. Moritz Frey, & Co., Cincinnati, on Messrs. Bierman Epstein, & Co., Louisville, dated about 30th April, at ten (10) days sight, for (4869 85) nine hundred and nine dollars and eighty-five cents. The finder will please leave same at Southern Bank of Kentucky.
m3 d1 J. G. BARRET, Cash'r.

Railroad Stock Wanted.
WE will buy a moderate amount of Louisville and Nashville Railroad Stock if offered soon.
m3 d6 TUCKER & CO., Wall st.

SECESSION!
SECESSION PAPER—
Latter, Bath Lady's Note, and Commercial Note.
SECESSION ENVELOPS—
Large White, Small White, and Canary.
BUFF ENVELOPS.
☞ Eight stars, Virginia in the center of seven stars.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
For sale at
G. W. ROBERTSONS,
Fourth st., between Market and Main, near Main.
m3 3dtb

Kentucky State Guard. Attention!
HAVING just received a supply of Cloth and Kentucky Gray Buttons, I am now enabled to furnish Uniforms at short notice.
HENRY DEPPEN, 507 Main st.

AT A MEETING OF THE HOME GUARD, composed of men of forty-five years old and over, held at the City Court room on the evening of May 1, 1861, Gen. W. Johnston was called to the chair, who stated briefly the object of the organization.
On motion of Mr. Benjamin Pollard, a Committee consisting of Mr. Benjamin Pollard, Col. Jesse Boyles, J. Ward Wilson, Esq., Messrs. Syed. Eyre, and Judge Geo. W. Johnston was appointed to draft rules and bylaws for the regulation and government of said Company.
The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Friday evening, 3d inst., at 5 o'clock, at the same place, for the election of Officers.
GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Chairman.
JOS. CLEMONT, Secret'y.
m2 b3d-1

Clams---Oysters in the Shell
ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,
FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET.
SHELL OYSTERS AND CLAMS JUST RECEIVED by Express.
SPRING CHICKENS, FROG LEGS, TERRAPINS, FISH, &c., constantly on hand.
All of which will be served at the Restaurant or sent to any part of the city in superior style.
m2 dtf G. C. RUEFER.
N. B.—DAY ALE and PORTER for sale in all quantities at the ST. CHARLES.

LAKE ICE.
I BEG leave to inform the citizens of Louisville and the public generally that I have now on hand a very large and ample stock of
Pure Lake Ice,
which I am prepared to furnish at short notice and on reasonable terms.
My facilities being greater and stock larger than ever before, all those engaging ice with me will be certain of getting a supply during the entire season.
Orders left at the Store of A. V. Dupont & Co., No. 40 Main street, or at the Coal Office of J. N. Kellogg, Third street, will receive prompt attention.
JOHN P. CROMIE.
I refer to Capt. Sherley, E. L. Huffman, Esq., Capt. Silas F. Miller, and Messrs. A. V. Dupont & Co.
may2 dtf

Seine Twine, Trot-Lines, &c.
A FULL assortment of Seine Twine, Trot-Lines, 4 Staring, Chalk-Line, 6 8-Lines, Plow Lines, Fish, Hemp, and Cotton Twine, Manila, Cotton, and Hemp Rope, &c., in store and for sale low by
ORRIN RAWSON.
m2 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

Sheriff's Sale.
I WILL expose to public sale, on the 6th day of May, 1861, before the Court House door, for cash, a LOT OF LAND, in the city of Louisville, with the improvements thereon, beginning 76 feet 9 inches from the intersection of Main and Clarke streets, on the south side of Lafayette street, thence westwardly 50 feet 3 inches, thence southwardly 147 feet to a 15-feet alley, thence eastwardly with said alley 50½ feet, thence northwardly to the beginning; also a LOT OF LAND in Thomas's subdivision of Louisville, fronting on Broadway 26½ feet, extending back 254½ feet to an alley, being the same lot conveyed by Mathew Gheen, &c., to J. R. Ellis on record in Deed Book 55, page 160; also 35¾ bbls WHISKY—the Whisky to be sold at the store of M. Hulbert & Co.—and all the right, title, interest of A. A. Cassedav to and in a vendition exponas execution and costs, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Hardin Circuit Court in the name of Paul Danalle against A. A. Cassedav.
Sale to take place between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock of the above mentioned day.
JOHN F. BABBITT, D. S. for
J. W. DAVIS, S. J. C.
m2 d4

ALEXANDER'S SILAMBAU.
FOR RESTORING THE N

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 3 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Express...6:30 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express.2:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Cairo Night Express.....12:30 A. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Monday, April 15, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

St. Louis and Chicago Express Mail.....7:30 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....7:45 P. M.
Through Accommodation.....6:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express.....4:30 A. M.
Accommodation.....12:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail.....7:45 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at.....6:00 A. M.
assenger Train No. 2 at.....2:10 P. M.
Accommodation Train at.....5:20 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Mail Train, daily...12:00 Noon.
Nashville and Memphis Express (Saturdays excepted).....12:00 Night.
Lebanon Accommodation.....7:30 A. M.
Bardstown, Elizabethtown, and Leb. Train 4:30 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR MAY 1, 1861.

CORRECTED DAILY BY E. N. WOODRUFF.
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.	Max. Min.	BAROMETER.			THERMO'R attached.
7 o'clk | 2 o'clk | 9 o'clk | 39 | 64 | 52 | 85 | 37 | 29 .824 | 29 .822 | 29 .668 | 52 | 55 | 61
DEW POINT. Psychrometer.					Wind.
7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clk.	2 o'clk.	9 o'clk.
Wet | Dry | Wet | Dry | Wet | Dry | 35 | 39 | 45 | 54 | 53 | 59 |	CLOUDS.		c.	s e.	s e.
9 o'clock.				RAIN.	
Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	in guage	inches.
	Dir.			.00	

MEETING IN INDIANA.—There was a large meeting at New Washington, Clark county, Indiana, last Saturday. A fine pole was raised, and the Stars and Stripes were given to the breeze over the heads of a shouting multitude. The banner was run up by John Tilford, 86 years old, and Lucas Plasket, 79, assisted by two old gentlemen next to them in age. After the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by the crowd, and a patriotic address by P. H. Jewitt, Esq., the following resolution was adopted enthusiastically and without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we stand up to our sister State Kentucky as long as she stands up for the Union.

THE HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN IN COVINGTON.—The Hon. John J. Crittenden, in company with Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, arrived in Covington from Frankfort, by special train on the Kentucky Central Railroad, on Wednesday morning, at half past one o'clock, Mr. Crittenden taking lodgings at the residence of Colonel John W. Finnell. During the day the honorable gentleman was called upon by a large number of the citizens of Cincinnati, Newport, and Covington, and in the evening they gave him a serenade. The Cincinnati Enquirer says, that the fact that Mr. Crittenden was to be serenaded drew together an immense number of persons, and about half past eight o'clock the band from the Newport Barracks, preceded by the Kentucky Greys and the Independent Kentucky Rovers, took a position in front of Col. Finnell's residence, on Eighth street, the band striking up The Star Spangled Banner, and concluding with Yankee Doodle. Three cheers were then proposed for the Hon. John J. Crittenden, which were sent up loud and long, and with a hearty good will for the man who so thoroughly represented the Union sentiments of the audience and of the people of Kentucky. The serenade and the cheers acted as an "open sesame," as the windows of the Colonel's house were thrown open, and the honorable gentleman was introduced to the four or five thousand in attendance. He made an attempt to address the crowd, among which there were a large number of ladies, but his voice, in consequence of the drafts that had been made upon it of late, failed him. He said that Kentuckians must be as he had ever been—for the Union all the time, now and forever! He was then honored with three more deafening cheers, when the crowd dispersed.

FLAG RAISING.—One of the most glorious and enthusiastic meetings ever held in our city was collected yesterday afternoon at the foot of Brook street on the occasion of raising an American flag. Thousands of brave men and fair women were in attendance, and, as the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze, there was sent up cheer after cheer, and these were answered from the Indiana side of the river by a salute. We have never known the great heart of the people more thoroughly stirred by the impulses of patriotic loyalty than at present. Every meeting is a monster gathering, and all classes, with the exception of a petty squad of secessionists, are rivaling each other in manifestations of attachment to the Union of our fathers. The women have caught the fervor of the hour and are all glowing with devotion to the cause of the Union, which is the cause of peace and restored prosperity. Yesterday's meeting was addressed by Lovell H. Rousseau, Nat. Wolfe, and Robert Hamilton, Esqs., and their eloquent words found eloquent responses in the fixed attention and outbursts of applause of their audience. The seed which was scattered yesterday among that large crowd will come to majestic fruition in tomorrow's vote. Louisville will outdo all their former brilliant efforts in defence of the majesty of law and order.

WOODLAWN SPRING RACES.—The races over the Woodlawn Course commence on the 18th instant, and will continue seven days. On the first day the new challenge vase of the Association will be competed for. We learn that Messrs Richards, Hunter, Ward, and Moore have challenged for the vase and will name at the post. The race is to be a dash of four miles, with weight for ages. The Louisville Association stake will be run for on Monday, the 20th, for three-year colts and fillies. Porter's Spirit says: "For this there were seventeen nominations on the first of January last. We hope most of them will come to the post. Many of these colts are of the Lexington stock; among them we notice Lilly Ward. The third day, two-mile heats, for all ages, Association purse of $500, while the fourth and fifth days races are both at mile-heats; for all ages, for Association purses of $250 and $300. The sixth day, the Galt House stake is the attraction; two-mile heats, for colts and fillies. For this there were fifteen entries on the first of January last. The seventh and last day a purse of $800 is offered by the Association for all ages at three-mile heats.

ARKANSAS TROOPS.—We learn from the Memphis Bulletin that the steamer Judge Fletcher on Monday landed one company from Pine Bluff, composed of one hundred and twenty members, and another from Helena, composed of eighty members. In the afternoon the steamer Golden State brought up two more companies—the Border Rangers, sixty strong, from Searcy, and the Hindman Guards, a cavalry corps, forty strong, from West Point. They were all landed at Mound City, Ark., just above which point they have a special duty to perform.

RECOVERED.—We have already stated that a locomotive and tender belonging to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was sunk one day last week from the flatboat upon which they were conveying them from Jeffersonville to this city. The accident occurred near the Tow-head, but the tender floated down in the channel to a point opposite Fourth street, and was recovered yesterday. Efforts are being made to take the locomotive from the river.

AN OVATION.—The Cincinnati Enquirer learns by letter that a few days since the Hon. Messrs. Nelson, Maynard, and Andrew Johnson (though the last named was not present,) were honored with an immense ovation in Knoxville. Mr. Nelson was the orator of the day, and though the secession of Virginia was known there at the time, the Union spirit burned brighter than ever in the hearts of those present.

THE APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.—We find in the Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday the official result of the election in this (the Third) Appellate District for Judge. The aggregate vote was as follows: Joshua F. Bullitt, 7,575; T. E. Bramlette, 5,739; Thos. W. Riley, 1,066; C. G. Wintersmith, 31; P. L. Maxey, 1; and W. R. Thompson, 2. Bullitt's majority over Bramlette, 1,836.

FIRE IN THE COUNTY—NEGROES BURNED.—By some accident one of the negro cabins on the farm of Mr. Walker Taylor, about six miles from the city, on the Brownsboro turnpike, caught fire on Wednesday and was destroyed. Two negro children, who were so helpless they could not escape, were burned to death by the accident.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.—The Governor has ordered special elections to be held on Monday next for Representatives in Trigg and Calloway counties, Virgil Coleman, the late Representative from Calloway, having resigned, and Young A. Linn, the late Representative from Trigg, has removed to Graves county.

☞There is the most imperative necessity for going to the polls on Saturday. A vote of eighty to one hundred thousand for the Union candidates will instruct the Legislature that Kentucky desires to maintain her present position in the Confederacy, and is opposed to revolution and secession.

PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE STATE.—Col. George B. Hodge, of Covington, was sworn in as Paymaster-General of the State of Kentucky, on Wednesday, his commission having been sent to him.

FOR VIRGINIA.—The Nashville papers say that Capt. Bowman's Company, from Maury, Ky., passed through that city on Tuesday, en route for Virginia.

☞Col. Thos. L. Crittenden has been elected Colonel of the Third Regiment State Guard. Headquarters at Covington.

STEAMER UNION DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The steamer Union, Capt. E. L. Elwood, was entirely destroyed by fire at the New Albany wharf on Friday night. She had been there for some days undergoing repairs, having recently left the Wabash river trade, for which she had been chartered by Capt. Geo. Sutton. The fire originated aft, and the cause is unknown. The boat was built at this city in the year 1857 by Captain Roberts, and was therefore in her fourth season. There was no freight on board at the time of the fire. She was owned by Mr. Hugh Rothrock, of Rumsey, Ky., and valued at $8,000, about $1,000 having been expended upon her recently in the way of repairs. She was insured for $5,000, of which amount $3,000 was in the Delaware Mutual and $2,000 in the Lamar Insurance Company, agencies of which companies are located in this city.

We regret to learn that the second engineer, Mr. Linfinder, of this city, was burned in the general conflagration, and that the body has not been recovered.

THE COST OF WAR.—The New York Evening Post says that one of the results of the Crimean war was the discovery that thereafter the principal consideration, in any war between civilized nations, would be that of *cost*. In the Crimean war England found herself spending about one hundred and seventy-five millions per annum in the field, and France probably did not get off much cheaper. Russia, their opponent, had probably to devote not less than two hundred and fifty millions per annum to the same purpose; and if the game became no longer one of blood, or even of skill, but in great part one of money. The power which could support the expense the longest without bankruptcy was sure of victory; and here the "nation of shopkeepers," as Napoleon called the English, proved themselves the ablest. Vast as are the resources of Russia, she was on the verge of bankruptcy when she made peace, and her finances have not yet recovered from the blow.

This important change in the theory of warmaking has been brought about by the immense improvements which have been made, since the abdication of Napoleon I., in the art of killing men. An iron ship like the Warrior or La Gloire is of undoubted importance in naval warfare—but she costs one and three-quarters million dollars. An Armstrong gun is a necessary thing to have, but an Armstrong twelve-pounder costs not less than a thousand dollars, and a forty-pounder cannot be made under $1,500 at a government factory. So with Minnie rifles, Enfield rifles, Lancaster, and other rifled cannons, our own Dahlgrens, and a multitude of other inventions, without which it is no longer possible to enter on a campaign with the slightest hope of success. They all cost money, and such great sums that small or poor nations no longer dare to indulge in the luxury of war.

Even the peace establishment of a nation like England, which stands in fear of Napoleon's ambition, is no trifle. The military and naval appropriations of Great Britain for the present year, when she is at peace with all the world, amount to over ninety million dollars—without counting the sums devoted to fortifications. In fact, England and France are playing the great game of war without striking a blow or spilling a drop of blood.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.—Information was received by Messrs, Spafford & Tileston, in New York on Monday that their steamer Nashville has been taken by the authorities at Charleston, though whether it is a seizure or a forced purchase cannot yet be ascertained. Lieutenant Merden, formerly of the Harriet Lane, has been appointed to the command of the taken steamer, and intends proceeding with her out to sea, *to intercept the next California steamer*. Thus the Nashville will be the first privateer under the Southern Confederacy. It is positively stated that Lieutenant Merden has in his possession letters of marque from Jefferson Davis.

The purser of the Nashville, who left Charleston on Tuesday, reports that there is no blockade of Charleston harbor. A British vessel entered that port on Sunday, and another on Monday, without molestation. Charleston was quiet. The price of provisions had advanced, flour bringing fifteen dollars a barrel, and fresh pork thirty cents per pound. The Charlestonians were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the James Adger, ready to appropriate her to the use of the Confederacy or State when she should arrive.

THEATRE—MRS. DICKSON'S BENEFIT.—The vivacious soubrette and vocalist of the company offers a very attractive bill to her friends this evening, and we hope to see the theatre crowded with her friends and admirers. She appears in three comedy characters, as Victoria in the Rival Pages, with pretty Jenny Hight as Julie, as Gertrude in the Little Treasure, and Mrs. Lullaby in the Conjugal Lesson, and sings a new song "Gay and Happy." Scallan does Mr. Lullaby and Dawson Captain Maidenblush. Mr. C. B. Williams appears in a Clog Dance, and Jenny Hight will give a favorite pas seul. The laborious efforts of Mrs. Dickson to please the public and the entire success of her efforts entitle her to a most generous consideration on this occasion of her benefit.

YOUNG LADY KILLED.—Miss Arabella Shepley, an estimable young lady about eighteen years of age, daughter of the widow Shepley, who resides near Doom's Station, Bullitt county, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was struck by a falling limb from a tree on Friday last and so badly injured that she died on Wednesday. She had accompanied her brother to the woods, and it is a remarkable coincidence that she remarked playfully in reply to an invitation to accompany him that she would follow him until she died. The casualty has cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood.

☞The Madison (Ind.) Courier of the 1st inst., says that the Sheriff of Jefferson county, Ind., at the instance of a Louisville firm, attached, at the wharf in that city, on board the steamer Dove, a lot of dry goods, hats, and shoes consigned to a firm at Lockport, Ky., which he holds for the benefit of the creditors in Louisville. This is the only instance of goods having been removed from a steamboat at that port, and the Courier says this has been magnified by secessionists in Kentucky into a seizure of all the goods consigned to Kentucky which the officers can lay their hands on. In this suit it was Kentuckian versus a Kentuckian.

ANOTHER PEACEFUL MISSION.—Leading citizens of Leavenworth, Ind., to the number of forty persons, came up on board the steamer Eugene to Brandenburg, Ky., on Wednesday, the object being to promote the sentiment of peace and good will among the inhabitants of the Kentucky and Indiana borders. A conference was appointed to be held to-day, and we trust that good results will follow an interchange of feeling between our Meade county friends and their brethren of Indiana.

GARVIN RIFLES.—Mr. Mangan is raising a Company to join the Kentucky State Guard under the above respected and influential title. The Company is formed of some of our best citizens, who will sustain most gloriously the honor of the name in which they are enrolled. A meeting of the Company will be held on Saturday night at "Round the Corner," when all the members are requested to be present.

ESCAPED PRISONER ARRESTED.—It will be remembered that a man named Geo. Harris was arrested in Cairo a few weeks ago in conjunction with one McMannus, who was arrested in this city, on a charge of robbery committed in Memphis, and the two were committed to prison in the latter city for trial. Harris escaped a few days ago, but has been rearrested. It appears he has been guilty of other thefts since his late escape.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A youth, named Geo. Priest, was horribly wounded in Oldham county, Ky., on Wednesday. He was leaning upon his gun, which was accidentally discharged, the charge passing up through his head and arm, thus shattering the limb. Amputation will be necessary.

☞Our despatches contain some important intelligence in reference to a conference between Gen. Buckner, of the State Guard, Senator Johnson, of Ky., and Colonel Prentiss, the latter in command of the troops at Cairo.

☞That terrible six-pounder at Jeffersonville opened its fire on Louisville yesterday. When the stars and stripes were raised on the Point at the foot of Brook street, the six-pounder saluted the glorious emblem of our Union.

LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERY.—The recent session of the Louisville Presbytery which convened at Elizabethtown, adjourned to meet at Bloomfield on the 29th of August.

UNION MEETING AT PORTLAND.—Robert A. Hamilton, Esq., and others will address the citizens of Portland to-night. Let the Union men turn out.

☞The Rev. C. B. Parsons, agent of the American Bible Society, has an appointment at Russellville, Ky., on Sunday next.

☞Gov. Magoffin, we understand reached our city last evening, from Frankfort. He will find Louisville all aglow for the Union.

☞Jeller, of second sight notoriety, is in town, and we hope soon to hear of him in public.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Thursday, May 2.*—Charles Draper, James McGhee, and Betsey Baker, disorderly conduct. Bail of each in $100 for 3 months.

John Kelley, William Schlezel, Heinrich Schmitt, and Ferdinand Krieg, took out their final papers of naturalization.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE PROPOSED MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS IN THIS CITY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNORS OF INDIANA AND KENTUCKY.—The following correspondence will explain the appearance of Governors Dennison, Morton, and Magoffin, in this city on Tuesday:

LOUISVILLE, April 25, 1861.

Governor Morton: Will you co-operate with me in a proposition to the Government at Washington, for peace by the Border States as mediators between the contending parties. Answer.

B. MAGOFFIN.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25, 1861.

To Governor Magoffin:

I will unite in any effort for the restoration of the Union and peace, that shall be constitutional and honorable to Indiana and the Federal Government, and will, if you so appoint, meet you to-morrow at Jeffersonville. Answer.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

—

LOUISVILLE, April 26, 1861.

Gov. Morton:

I have answered a despatch from Governor Dennison, of Ohio, I would meet his representative or send Commissioners at Spencer House, Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, at four o'clock. Please meet us there, or send Commissioners. I can't go to Jeffersonville to-morrow. Answer. B. MAGOFFIN.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26, 1861.

Gov. Magoffin, Louisville, Ky.:

I will meet your Excellency at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, on Tuesday next at 4 P. M. I expect to meet you in person.

O P. MORTON.

On arriving in this city, Gov. Morton received the following at the hands of Col. Crittenden:

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,
Executive office, April 27, 1861.

Hon. O. P. Morton and Hon. Wm. Dennison, Governors of Indiana and Ohio:

Gentlemen: Col. Thos. L. Crittenden is hereby fully authorized to represent me in the conference to be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow evening at the Spencer House in Cincinnati.

Respectfully, B. MAGOFFIN.

Col. Crittenden was accompanied by the Hon. John W. Stevenson. The Col. had not been informed that Magoffin had at any time proposed to come to this city. Mr. Stevenson had, however, received a despatch from Magoffin on Monday, stating that he expected to be in Cincinnati that night or the following morning. This would indicate that he had at one time proposed to meet the Governors of Ohio and Indiana in person, in this city on Tuesday. The following was handed Gov. Morton in this city:

CINCINNATI, April 30, 1861.

To the Hon. O. P. Morton, Gov. of Indiana:

DEAR SIR—I have been instructed by the Hon. B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Kentucky, to solicit the cooperation of yourself and the Hon. Wm. Dennison, Governor of the State of Ohio, in an effort to bring about a truce between the General Government and the seceded States until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session, in the hope that the action of that body may point out the way to a peaceful solution of our national troubles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

A despatch was at once (Tuesday) sent Magoffin, who was in Frankfort, by Col. Crittenden, requesting his presence here. A reply was received stating that he would come in a special train. It was expected that this train would enable Magoffin to meet Governor Dennison and Morton at the Burnet House by 11 o'clock at night.

Nothing was heard of him up to 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when Gov. Morton left for Indianapolis, whence he forwarded the following communication for the Governor of Kentucky:

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
Indianapolis, May 1st, 1861.

Dear Sir: In reply to the note of Col. T. L. Crittenden of yesterday's date, informing me that he had been instructed by you to solicit the cooperation of Gov. Dennison and myself "in an effort to bring about a truce between the General Government and the seceded States until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session," it becomes my duty to state that I do not recognize the right of any State to act as a mediator between the Federal Government and a rebellious State. I hold that Indiana and Kentucky are but integral parts of the nation, and as such are subject to the Government of the United States and bound to obey the requisitions of the President issued in pursuance of his constitutional authority.

That it is the duty of every State Government to prohibit, by all means in its power, the transportation from within its own limits of arms, military stores, and provisions to any State in open rebellion and hostility to the Government of the United States, and to restrain her citizens from all acts giving aid and comfort to the enemy; that there is no ground in the Constitution midway between the Federal Government and a rebellious State upon which another State can stand, holding both in check; that a State must take her stand upon the one side or the other; and I invoke the State of Kentucky, by all the sacred ties that bind us together, to take her stand with Indiana, promptly and efficiently on the side of the Union.

The action of the Federal Government in the present contest being strictly in accordance with the Constitution and the law of the land, and entertaining the views above indicated, I am compelled to decline the co-operation solicited by you.

I take this occasion to renew the expression of my earnest desire that Kentucky may remain in the Union, and that the intimate political, social, and commercial relations which exist between her and Indiana may never be disturbed, but be cemented and strengthened through all coming years. With great respect,

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

To HON. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky.

It appears that Magoffin did reach Covington, accompanied by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, about midnight, Tuesday, but that no provision had been made to bring him across the river.

Learning yesterday after breakfast that Dennison and Morton had gone home, Donnison having taken the first train to Columbus, he returned to Frankfort.

We have not been able to obtain the correspondence between Governors Dennison and Magoffin. The presumption is that it does not differ materially from that between the Governors of Kentucky and Indiana, though it may have been somewhat more elaborate in its terms.

We are informed that some ten days since, a Commissioner was dispatched from this State to see if Ohio is the Governor of Kentucky, with the view of effecting an understanding which would prevent the precipitation of hostilities on the border. What point, if any, was reached in the negotiation is unknown to us, but Governor Dennison, we are told, expressed himself while in the city as of the opinion that there was no probability that anything could be accomplished by the proj-cted consultation that would amount to any particularly good result.

APPROPRIATION TO ARM THE CITY.—An ordinance appropriating $200,000 to arm the city passed both boards of Council last evening. It is proposed to raise the amount by taxation, at the rate of 20 per cent. on the hundred dollars, the ordinance to be submitted to a vote of the people.

RESIGNED.—Dr. Sargent, Alderman from the Seventh ward, resigned his seat that in Board last evening. An election to fill the vacancy will be ordered at once.

☞Jas. Birney Marshall, Esq., arrived in this city last evening from Cincinnati. He traveled to Aurora by Rail and took water at that point.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. We learn from one of our citizens, just returned from Philadelphia, that the managers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad have notified the public that passengers and freight must look out for themselves; that all the powers and facilities of the road are to be first at the service of the Government for the transport of troops and munitions of war. These will always have the preference.—*Pittsburg Gazette, 25th.*

As the above paragraph (which has been copied by Western papers) is calculated to mislead travelers and shippers, we call attention to it to make a correction, on the authority of Mr. Holmes, General Western Agent of that road.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad have not given the public notice "that passengers and freight must look out for themselves."

Their trains all run regularly, and the road is able to serve the Government and the public without delay of passengers or freight.

THE INSULT TO SENATOR ANDY JOHNSON.—A clergyman, an eye-witness of the affair, furnishes the Lynchburg Virginian with the subjoined account of the outrage upon Senator Andrew Johnson during his transit through that city on Sunday last:

Upon the arrival of the train from Alexandria, a Tennessean was the first to announce the presence of Senator Johnson, and to invite the indignity which was subsequently offered him. An Alabamian, also a fellow-passenger, seconded the movement by crying out, "Hang him! hang him!" Some of our populace becoming infuriated joined the cry, and springing into the car, (one of the Virginia and Tennessee, in which Johnson had taken his seat) one of them pulled his nose. As this Johnson drew a pistol which he would have discharged upon the person who offered the affront but for the interposition of Mr. Frank Morrison, an officer of the road. The assailants of Johnson then retreated from the car. The excitement being up, insulting demonstrations were further made by the crowd, but no other attempt to seize the person of Johnson. All the officers of the Virginia and Tennessee Road, together with Mr. Nicklin, of the Orange and Alexandria Road, united to protect Johnson and preserve the peace.

CAIRO AFFAIRS.—The Cincinnati Enquirer has the following despatch from Cairo:

CAIRO, April 30, P. M.

There are one thousand troops arriving here daily.

To-day at 1 P. M., the troops located here were changed from Illinois volunteers to United States troops, and are now under command of Gen. Pope, of Chicago. The troops were sworn to support the President and his orders. About 75 left the ranks, declaring that they came to defend Illinois from invasion, but will not cross the river to war against Kentucky or Missouri, so long as they are in the Union.

There are now 6,200 troops in and around Cairo.

So many changes have been made in the command here that no one can yet foresee the intention of the Government and the result.

Cairo is at present quiet, but Gen. Pope has intimations of large forces assembling at Columbus and Memphis with designs on Cairo, and a battle here is prophesied on Thursday of this week. The families of most of our citizens are flying from Cairo.

Attention, Garvin Rifles.

The GARVIN RIFLES and all who desire to join said company will meet on Saturday at 7½ o'clock P. M. at Shea's "Round the Corner," at which time there will be an election of officers, and the Company will be mustered into the Kentucky State Guard.

G. T. SHAW,
Company Clerk.

m3 d2

[By Telegraph to the Cincinnati papers.]

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The sixty-ninth New York Regiment arrived to-day, making the number of troops here over eighteen thousand. The Seventh Regiment band performed on the President's grounds this evening in the presence of thousands. The President appeared in the principal portico of the White House and was greeted with applause and cries of "speech." The President bowed and replied that he was not a speech maker, but added that the crowd looked as though it deserved a speech. He said the country was a good deal excited. One section looked well, but another not quite so well, but he thought that side was going to be right. However it all depended on those before him, and those like them throughout the country, more than on him.

He thanked them, and then remained standing unattended for some time. He spoke but a moment, after which the band struck up the President's March.

Mr. Hassaurek received instructions to-day as Minister to Ecuador.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad tendered engines to the Government to-day, which were accepted. It is understood that troops will soon pass through Baltimore, and without molestation. Orders have been issued for regiments to report immediately on their arrival here, giving details of the manner in which they came. Cassius Clay's company disbanded to-night as he goes abroad immediately.

The President received a despatch this afternoon, announcing the arrival of Captain Meigs, from Fort Pickens, in New York. He brings the first official news of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens. All the troops that sailed from New York in the Atlantic and other transports, including two batteries of flying artillery, were successfully landed.

Over one thousand troops are now in the fort, and about the same number outside busily engaged throwing up fortifications on Santa Rosa Island.

Fort Pickens may now be set down as safe against any force the Cotton States can possibly raise against it.

No news from Fort Monroe has been received for some days at the War Department, but Gen. Scott considers that point perfectly safe. Fort McHenry has now a garrison of twelve hundred men. Eight hundred volunteers were thrown into it under cover of the night some days since. The knowledge of this fact has a good deal to do with the quiet now in Baltimore.

Gen. Scott says he has more troops here now than he wants, the numerical strength of the army of occupation having now reached nearly twenty thousand.

Gen. Patterson's *corps d'armee* will move in two columns—one down the Northern Central, the other down the Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad, upon Baltimore. Each will be ten thousand strong. Another ten thousand will be collected at Annapolis for demonstrations against Baltimore.

Reliable advices from Virginia render it certain that, in spite of all paper armies, there is now not over an aggregate number of eight thousand men collected at various points in that State.

Grand parades and drills are now the order of the day here. The President visits the quarters of the troops daily. Most Northern troops will go into camp about the city as soon as necessary preparations are made.

The statement that the Government has issued an order calling out forty thousand volunteers for three years, twenty-five thousand more for five years, and eighteen thousand seamen for five, is erroneous. No such call has yet been made.

A requisition for additional forces will be issued in a day or two, but it will be for forty thousand volunteers, for three *months*, and twenty-five thousand volunteers for land, and eighteen thousand for sea service, during the duration of the war.

The Baltimore Sun of this morning contains a leader, recognizing the right of the federal government to march troops through Maryland. There is no doubt that Gen. Patterson will be allowed to pass unmolested.

NEW CHURCH.—Arrangements are in progress for the organization of a new Presbyterian Church at Middletown, Jefferson county, Ky.

☞The editor of the Memphis Avalanche telegraphed from Nashville on the 29th ult. as follows:

Gov. Harris has ordered the seizure of seventy-five thousand dollars Tennessee bonds and five thousand dollars cash, belonging to the United States, of the Collector of Nashville.

The Nashville Banner says the seizure was conditional, as understood at the time, the property to be held in trust until the Government restores the property of the State and its citizens involved in the seizure of the Hillman by troops of the Federal Government. The amount of goods, as reported, was $66,000 and cash $3,000.

[For the Louisville Journal.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1861.

Day of Month.	Morning.	2 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean Temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-guage.	Course of Wind.	Remarks.
1	56	61	48	55	29.20		w.	Variable.
2	57	54	50	47	29.04		e.	Do.
3	58	62	56	52	29.58		e. n. e.	Do.
4	48	55	50	51	29.53		n. e.	Do.
5	51	65	62	60	29.47		s. s. e.	Do.
6	57	66	63	62	29.34	.10	s.	Cloudy.
7	52	71	53	59	29.31	.60	s. s. e.	Variable.
8	55	51½	48	51	29.15	.30	e. s. e.	Cloudy.
9	44½	52	50	50	29.10	.75	e.	Do.
10	46	56	50	51	29.33	.06	w. s. w.	Do.
11	47	54	54	52	29.31		e.	Do.
12	53	71	58	61	29.30	.22	s.	Do.
13	47	56	51	51	29.22		w. s. w.	Do.
14	37	61	54	51	29.47	.22	w. s. w.	Variable.
15	44	51	47	47	29.43		n. w.	Clear.
16	41	47	41	43	29.18		e.	Do.
17	32	47	41	40	29.24	.14	n. w.	Variable.
18	50	64	54	56	29.12		w. s. w.	Do.
19	38	49	45	43	29.48		w.	Do.
20	39	57	47	47	29.50		w. s. w.	Do.
21	48	77	71	65	29.46		s.	Do.
22	63	81	78	74	29.38		s. w.	Cloudy.
23	67	76	74	73	29.42		s. s. w.	Cloudy.
24	54	66	57	60	29.51	.24	w. s. w.	Do.
25	42	51	48	47	29.60		n. w.	Clear.
26	54	70	71	58	29.44		s.	Variable.
27	64	74	58	65	29.25	.01	s. s. w.	Cloudy.
28	51	74	63	62	29.30	.25	w. s. w.	Clear.
29	51	74	63	63	29.41		s. w.	Variable.
30	46	66	61	58	29.54	.22	s. w.	Do.
				58.6		3.63		

MARRIED.

On the 30th of April, by the Rev. E. W. BOTTOMLY, ENOCH MCCORMICK and Miss ANNA O'BRIEN, all of Bullitt county, Ky.

DIED,

At Linwood, Ohio, Friday evening, the 26th ult., GUSSIE, youngest son of R. M. F. Cooke, of this city.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞Reufer, of the St. Charles, it will be seen from his advertisement, has everything the season affords to please epicures.

☞The Marshal of the Chancery Court will sell on Friday, May 3d, 1861, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of dry goods, &c., on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, on a credit of four months.

☞Mr. C. C. Spencer sells this morning a superior violin, valued at $500, a 7-octavo rosewood piano, a light trotting buggy, and an endless assortment of furniture and housekeeping articles. See advertisement.

GUNS.—Messrs. Dickson & Gilmore say they stand ready to supply all kinds of rifles and shot-guns still on hand, which they would like to dispose of for home defence or for aggressive war upon the birds when seasonable.

☞Messrs Osborne & Co.'s stock of family groceries is to be sold at auction this morning, at their store, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, by Mr. C. C. Spencer.

To the Policy Holders of the New York Life Insurance Co.:

By letter received from the President of the New York Life Insurance Company, dated April 25th, 1861, all persons who have policies in this Company are justified in forming themselves into a company, or companies, for the defence of their homes, wives, and children.

m3 d3 WM. S. VERNON & SON, Agents.

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞All in want of fine pictures painted or plain had better go to Elrod, No. 409 Main st. a30d5

PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR BOILS.

BOSTON, June 23, 1854.

After suffering from *Boils*, some sixty in number, for a whole year, I find myself entirely relieved by the use of one bottle of Peruvian Syrup. I am fully convinced of its power to remove from the system any impurity, leaving the patient free from the *bad effects* so frequently realized.

C. B. PRATT,
President Union Life Ins. Co.

☞Peruvian Syrup is a solution of protoxide of iron, a new discovery in medicine, and strikes at the root of disease by producing *healthy blood*, the source of all vitality in the human organism. For sale by all Druggists.

CARY & TALBOTT,
Agents, Louisville.

a26 d12

TO THE LADIES. — FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of—

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz, percala and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at

G. B. TABB'S,
Corner Fourth and Market sts.

THE ELECTION OF TO MORROW.—The following paragraph is from the Cincinnati Enquirer, a paper that has never faltered for an instant in its devotion to the maintenance of the rights and interests of the South:

Before the next issue of our Weekly, the election will be held in Kentucky for delegates to the Border Slave State Convention. There is but one ticket in the field, and that is the Union ticket, headed by the patriotic and venerable Crittenden. We beseech and implore all the good and loyal men of our sister State to turn out and vote. Let them show a large vote for the Union—an overwhelming vote, that will tell all over the country. Vote, every one of you, and see that your neighbors vote. Give at least one hundred thousand votes for the Crittenden and Guthrie ticket.

☞The Missouri Legislature met in extra session yesterday.

MEMPHIS RACES.—The excitement of the day—the war—prevented a large attendance at the race course yesterday. There were about two hundred and fifty people in attendance. The race was a sweepstake for all ages. Only two started—Mr. Foley's Betty Ward and Mr. Roundtree's Sallie Woodward. Betty won the race in two straight heats. We append a

SUMMARY:

Memphis Races—Spring Meeting, 1861.—First Day—Monday, April 29.—Sweepstake for all ages, heats of two miles, $300 subscription. $100 forfeit; the Club to add $350, provided two or more start.

H. R. Foley's b. f. Betty Ward, by Lexington, dam by Whalebone, 4 y. o..... 1 1
W. Roundtree's b. f. Sally Woodward, by Albion, dam Endora, by Prism, 4 y. o..... 2 2
Capt. T. G. Moore's br. m. Laura Farris, by Lexington, dam by Marmaduke, 4 y. o..... pd ft
Also, ch. f. Molly Jackson, by Vandal, dam the dam of Laura Farris, 3 y. o..... pd ft
Time, 3:46—3:52.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞The female organization is often as frail

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

[From the London Times.]

AN "INEVITABLE FUTURE."—The courts, the nobles, and the functionaries of Europe are studeavoring to avert an inevitable future. In spite of Pope and Emperor, Rome will become the capital of the Italian kingdom, and Venice one of its cities. The Hungarians and Slaves will obtain independence, at least in administration; even the Poles will extort further concessions, and rid themselves of pedantic governors and martinet commandants. But this victory is not to be had without exertions, in which we, though we look on the contest from a distance, must have our share. Although we may not place an army in the field, or direct our fleets to blockade the ports of any obstinate sovereign, yet there is a part which may be worthily played by this country. By using the influence which it possesses as a strong, wealthy, independent and conservative power, suspected of no sinister designs, and plainly anxious only for the peace of Europe, the British Government may prevail on the German powers, and even upon Russia, to act with prudence at the present conjuncture. By a vast outlay of money, and by an equally important sacrifice of time and ease, the people of England have not only placed their country in a state of defence, but shown the continent that their weight would be decisive of the result in a European war. We are on terms of amity with France which are only possible to a State which fears and desires nothing. We are united to the people of Germany by the ties of religion and by similarities of Intellect and character; even the rulers of Austria know that we desire nothing better than that she would recover new strength by the contentment of her provinces.

But to effect these objects England must be united. The Government must not only be as one with the people, but it must act with such unity and promptitude as to give the reactionary party no hopes of a future change. Strange as it may seem, the policy of England is even now a matter of doubt in many quarters abroad. Sovereigns and Camarillas are slow to learn; at home they will hardly believe in discontent until they are dethroned or expelled, and even afterwards they look upon every petty disturbance as the sign of a speedy restoration. In their judgment of foreign countries they are equally optimists. They cannot conceive a country existing which does not share their own views and instincts, which does not think them the most ill-used and their opponents the most execrable of mankind. Perhaps by this time the Courts of Vienna and Berlin may be convinced that the English people are steady in their sympathy with the Italian cause, but they have a secret hope that this sympathy will not permanently influence the policy of the State.

The Austrians count much on our jealousy of France; on our fear that united Italy would be a powerful ally of France, on our desire to thwart Napoleon's ambitious views of an increase of territory. Such notions are not wholly false; they have a basis in the actual opinions of the English people, and are justified both by some despatches of our Ministers, and by some speeches of our independent members. But the German courts and the pretenders to the Italian crowns rely on these rivalries to an extent which leads to most inaccurate conclusions. We do not say, however, that, were Austrians to march into Lombardy, Napoleon, in attacking her, would have the good will of our public so long as he abstained from the aggrandisement of his own dominions. But Austria still believes that in such a case England would be on her side. Popular opinion, she thinks, is fickle, and she fancies that there is a more permanent element of British society attached to her by an enduring alliance. Hence she is resolved to hold out; she points from Venetia, encourages the obstinacy of the Pope, and smiles on the intrigues of the Neapolitan pretenders. That such hopes should be destroyed is in the interest of this country, of Europe, and of Austria herself.

As for ourselves, it is clear enough that as long as the present state of Italy continues our seventy millions of taxation will know little diminution. To prolong the agony of Rome and Venice is a crime which will most certainly be dearly expiated by Vienna and the Legitimist Courts. It is therefore, we think, the duty of every authority in this country to press on Austria the necessity of yielding. That the Cabinet and the House of Commons fully represent the country in this matter is beyond a doubt. What we must all desire is that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell should be able to convince foreign powers that in no quarter is there any sympathy for the Italian cause. As long as those statesmen are unable to conceal from the diplomatists with whom they deal that they maintain their policy only through the support given them by the strong feeling of the people, it will be impossible for England to have her just weight in European affairs. The country has a right to expect that neither Vienna nor Berlin shall have reason to cherish expectations in discord with the warnings of the Crown's responsible Ministers. Any encouragement can do no good to the disorganized Empire which they are intended to benefit. They may increase the difficulties of the Italians, but they can only lure the two German Powers into a policy which may be their ruin.

DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE PAPERS.—Another instance of the destruction of papers that might have been interesting and valuable appears in connection with "The Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montague," a third edition of which (as originally edited by Lord Wharncliffe) is now publishing under the editorship of Mr. W. May Thomas. Lady Mary's daughter, the wife of the celebrated Marquis of Bute, George the Third's absolutist minister, burnt a vast number of her mother's letters and diaries, on the ground that they contained a great many scandalous stories of various persons, several of which had doubtless been put down without any inquiry

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THE ONLY ARTICLE WORTHY UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE!! AND THE ONLY ONE HAVING IMMENSE HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND! IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE!

See what a distinguished St. Louis Physician says of it:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.: Dear Sir: Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years, commenced using it in Philadelphia, in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks' time there was not a gray hair to be found, and it has been true to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft, and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I think the above are facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known and practiced even more wonderful ones, throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug, saying they had used it without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, called by a new name, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself, advertised as above, which I have no doubt are an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been approved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word, in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I call to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New York. Yours, truly,

JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry county, Pa.,
June 7th, 1860.

PROF. WOOD: Dear Sir—I was induced, more than a year ago, to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of clean ing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburg paper. Being there at the time, I called at Groes & Kunkle's drug store, and bought a bottle, and was induced to recommend it to universal use; for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an appli ation once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and by the use of your preparation has been restored to its orig nal color, even in the years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few grey hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance comport with my age. My head is now of l s trouble to me, in keeping it clean, than it has been since I have been a child. I consider your preparation the best in existence, and although I do not like to expo e myself, I consider it my duty to do so, and can use the name, or any part of it, in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you.

Yours, &c., H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30th, 1859

DEAR SIR—I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over 50 years of age. For about twenty years past, my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white, and very thin and unmanly. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, I sent for your agent a days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, and by the time it was nearly using, following directions as nearly as I could, I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably thickened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles, and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown or light black hair as any man in the land in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of W stern Virginia. My head is entirely free of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off, and is in soft and fine, and feels as nearly, as though it was just from under the hands of a French champ oo ner. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Hunter, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effect of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old gray head. Yours, truly,

FREDERICK T. BUTLER.
Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Is the only reliable article for you to use.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and gentlemen, in all parts of the world, testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

PROFESSOR S. THALBERG, PIANIST,

says on his arrival in the United States he was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative his hair soon recovered its original hue.

CHARLES CARDEW, 13 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.,

says the gray hairs on his wife's head were, after a few weeks' trial, turned into a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair.

A. C. RAYMOND, BATH, MAINE,

says he is now sixty years old, and his hair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of Restorative, the gray hairs have disappeared, both on his head and face, and is more soft and glossy than for twenty-five years previous. His wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

FINLEY JOHNSON, ESQ., NEW ORLEANS,

says that he lost his hair by the Yellow Fever, in 1854. He used Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy.

M. J. MIDDLETON, LIVINGSTON, ALABAMA,

says the Restorative has done much good in his part of the country. He used it for baldness, and now has a fine head of hair.

T. L. MORSE, LEBANON, KENTUCKY,

says he has seen Wood's Hair Restorative used in hundreds of cases, and never knew it to fail in accomplishing all it professes to do.

A. J. ALDEN, McLANESBORO', ILLINOIS,

says he had the scald head eight years, and was bald, but by the liberal use of Wood's Hair Restorative, he now has a rich, glossy head of hair.

LUGNIER, Noble co., Ind., Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, and a perfect stranger unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly turned quite gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana my more casual acquaintances were so much at a loss to know whether the cause of the change in my appearance as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurances from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result have a rich coat of very soft hair, which no money can buy.

In a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to state, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

IF YOUR HAIR IS HARSH,

If your hair is gray, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If your hair is thin, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you are bald, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you have nervous headache, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you have dandruff, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you have eruptions, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you desire glossy hair, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you desire to preserve the color, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you desire not to lose the color, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you want a cheap article, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you admire the beautiful lock, Use Pr f. Wood's hair restorative.
If you admire the beautiful ringlet, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you wish a beautiful complexion, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you wish a face free from pimp es, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you wish to appear young, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you want testimony overwhelming, Read the circular of Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

O. J. WOOD & CO.,

114 Market street, St. Louis; 444 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicines.

SOLD IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,

By R. W. Dillon, M. M. Vandusen, and by dealers everywhere.

CINCINNATI, May 2, M.

WILSON, PETER, & CO.,
Wholesale Agents in Louisville, Ky.

☞ Sold at manufacturers' prices.
☞ Sold by all dealers in drugs in Louisville Kentucky and Tennessee.
4y6 decddeclthp&wly

CORN AND COB MEAL FOR MILCH COWS.—[B. F. Bingham, of Ellworth, Ohio, relates in the Valley Farmer his experience with corn and cob meal, with milch cows, and which is worth the attention of feeders:]

Four years ago this winter, I was under the necessity of going several miles to get some grain ground to feed my milch cows; going so far I thought it best to take grain that would be A No. 1. So I took a mixture of corn, oats, and rye. While loading my grist at the mill, I remarked to the miller that I had something there that would be first rate for milch cows. "Not as good," said he "as corn and cob meal;" (that is, corn ground in the ear.) I thought it impossible; but as he was a man more than twice my age, I said nothing, for perhaps he may be right after all; but I will experiment a little for my own satisfaction. So after feeding a few days upon said feed, I commenced giving one cow just six cents' worth per day, and weighing her milk, and in seven days she gave one hundred and thirty-eight pounds of milk, making six and three-fourths pounds of butter. Then I fed her six cents' worth of corn and cob meal a day for a few days, then weighed the milk again in seven days and got one hundred and fifty-seven and a half pounds, making seven and seven-sixteenths pounds of butter. Then said a friend to me, "Scald the meal and it will make a greater difference yet;" I did so, and in seven days got one hundred and fifty-six and three-fourths pounds of milk, yielding six pounds and six ounces of butter. The weather was very cold; mercury below zero several times during the trial, excepting the last week, when it became more mild and thawed some.

Since then I have tried several kinds of feed, and I have invariably had to succumb to corn and cob meal. I am milking a cow this winter that dropped her calf the fore part of December. I feed her six quarts of corn and cob meal per day, and what hay and corn stalks she will eat besides; she is thriving on it, and averages about twenty-eight pounds of milk per day, (making one and a half pounds of butter,) as much as she ever gave in the best part of the season on grass; and she is now fourteen years old, and when fat will weigh about eight hundred pounds.

ON REARING CALVES.—E. Maynard, of Jefferson county, N. Y., writes:

My manner of rearing calves is this: Take them from the cow as soon as the milk is good and teach them to drink on new milk. I would not offer them their first mess in less than twelve or eighteen hours after being taken from the cow. Say remove them the middle of the afternoon and offer the mess the next morning. Back them into a corner to prevent their wheeling about, get astride of the neck, and with a boy to hold the dish, put the left hand on the head, and a finger in his mouth, and put his nose gently into the milk, and if he has sense enough to be worth raising, he will "eat when he is hungry." When he sucks the finger readily, draw it gently from his mouth, and leave it resting against his nose. In this way he will soon learn to drink without anything in his mouth.

I give him new milk a week or two, then add a little warm skimmed milk, adding more and more by degrees, until he will drink all skimmed milk. At the season when milk sours, I add a little sour, and repeat the process until he will take all sour. I think thick milk preferable to any other skimmed milk for a calf.

I do not say you can raise as good a calf on skimmed as on new milk, but I do say to raise one on new milk as good as I can on skimmed will cost five times as much. One error that many persons fall into in feeding skimmed milk is, they feed too much while the calf is young. Two or three quarts twice a day is quite plenty for several weeks; increase the quantity as he gets older. Two gallons at a mess when he is three months old will do him no harm, and if he gets it three times a day at four months, all the better.

Many persons wean their calves by midsummer; I would feed them as long as the cows give milk. Good calves and good pigs seldom grow well together. I never knew a man to get a premium on both at the same fair.

Calves should be kept warm and dry the first winter, and fed on good hay, with a little bran or shorts, *and dealt with gently.*

A gentleman in this State, who has had considerable experience in rearing calves, remarks:

There are two very good ways of raising calves, besides letting them run with the cow, which is seldom done by calf-raisers. One way is to let the calf run with the cow until three or four days old, then put it in a yard and feed it new milk for three or four weeks, when it may be fed on part skimmed milk for a few days, when it may be fed entirely on skimmed milk, with the addition of a little meal or wheat shorts. After two or three weeks, the calves should be turned into a pasture by themselves, where they can get plenty of grass and clear water, but they should be fed with milk until three months old, when the milk may be left off, and only a little meal or shorts given; but they should receive some other feed besides grass along through the fall and winter, when they will come out as spry as deer, and their hair smooth and glossy, and free from lice or disease.

The other way is to put the calf to skimmed milk after the first week, and continue feeding the same until three months old, letting the calf have what grass it will eat.

Our correspondent prefers the first method, and adds:

Calves should have salt at least once a week all summer, as it makes them healthier, and I think keeps off many diseases that prove fatal to calves; I have never lost any by the diseases that destroy so many in the latter part of summer; while others, who did not use it, have lost numbers.—*Genesee Farmer.*

HOW TO RELIEVE CHOKED CATTLE.—There has been considerable discussion in the Farmer of late about cattle choked, and the best remedy to relieve them. I have read all the remarks that have been made on that subject, but they did not agree with my views as to the best remedy.

The instant a creature becomes choked, no matter what with, the throat becomes dry, and the longer the substance remains, the dryer the throat. The following is a sure remedy: Take some oil, no matter what kind, and hold the creature's head up and turn down about one gill of oil, and then let go of the head, and the creature will heave it out in two seconds! I have tried it for years, and never knew it to fail. H.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Poland, Me., Feb. 9, 1861.

THE BRAHMIN CROSS.—D. C. Ambler, of Jacksonville, Florida, writes to B. P. Johnston, Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, that he finds the cross of half Brahmin and Durham or Devon bulls upon the native cows of that State a very great improvement. The grade calves from this cross, at six months, are better than twelve months' calves of native stock. Their rapid growth exceeds all expectations, and the sires and calves are observed to bear the heat and sun of the warm summer of that climate better than the dams, and an entire freedom from all bilious diseases, such as black tongue, murrain, &c.

1,000 Agents Wanted!!

TO SELL TICKETS IN THE
Library Association Company's
SIXTH GREAT DISTRIBUTION,
TO BE DRAWN AT PADUCAH, KY.,
May 1, 1861.

ONE THOUSAND PRIZES IN MONEY!
Tickets Limited to 5,000.
SINGLE TICKETS $5, OR SIX TICKETS FOR $10.
Terms to Agents very Liberal.

☞ For Tickets, Schemes, or Agencies, address or apply to BYERS & CLEMENTS,
ad dtf No. 338 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

Dissolution.

C. A. BLACK & CO. have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle, and all persons who have claims against the same, are requested them for settlement to W. C. D. Whips, who is alone authorized to settle. W. C. D. WHIPS,
April 19, 1861. C. A. BLACK.

W. C. D. WHIPS will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand corner of Fifth and Green streets.
ap15 dtf

HARD TIMES!

Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED

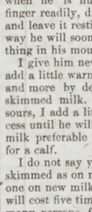
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE CRISIS.

Capital Drug Store,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

DISSOLUTION of the Union, talk of civil war, and election of Old Abe have combined somewhat to affect my finances, and I desire this year, to put up 20,000 prescriptions. I wish further to sell 50,000,000 glasses Fountains. I should be pleased if my friends will purchase 100 dozen "Kiss Me Quick" Perfume Sachets, as 'e at my establishment and warranted to last.

The public will be satisfied with my stock of Perfumery, Soaps, Flavoring Extracts, Imported Havana Cigars, Jamaica Ginger, Blackberry Cordial, and in truth, every article in my line, and I bind myself to furnish all the goods which may be called and paid for at low rates.
O. H. STRATTAN, Apothecary,
mar27 4tf Opposite Post office.

C. J. RAIBLE,
332 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,



Begs leave to announce to the ladies of Louisville and vicinity that he has just received his stock of Spring Goods, consisting of the richest and latest styles of Dress Trimmings, German Zephyrs and Shetland Wools, Canvas, Chenille Patterns, Needles, Purse Floss, Filling and Embroidery Silks, Gold and Silver Laces, Braids, Cord and Tassels, and Fringe Nets; Combs, Hair Pins, Beads, Fans, and a great variety of French Fancy Articles.

☞ Fringes, Buttons, Cords, Tassels, &c., made to order at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at a liberal discount.
ap10 d1y

COTTONADES, &c.—
10 cases assorted Cottonades;
4 do Camlet Jeans;
5 do Farmers' Drill;
6 do Negro Plaids and Stripes;
8 bales Denims
Received and for sale cheap by
a25 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

CHEESE—25 boxes of fine quality in store and for sale by [m16] HIBBITT & SON.

Know Thyself.

DR. MCCANN is a regularly educated Physician and detects the true condition and locality of disease by the pulse and its peculiarities without asking the patient any questions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful to ask some leading questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS treated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. We offer you no remedies, entirely vegetable, which have proved a speedy and effectual cure in the following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, Dropsy, Saint Vitus's Dance, Cancers, Scrofula, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pal sy, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a "cure all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Whites, Pains in the Back, Polypus of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Urinary Diseases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Nervous Debility, &c., will be speedily cured without the use of poisonous drugs or injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. If there is deficiency in calling to difference what your troubles may be, I do not expect you to place yourself under my treatment unless you prefer it.

All communications strictly confidential. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves. Office 308 First st., between Jefferson and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky. All letters addressed to our care, enclosing a stamp, giving symptoms and nature of disease, will receive prompt attention. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Address

J. H. McCANN, M. D.,
Louisville, Ky.
s10 d4thp&weo1y

Boys' Clothing.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
On Main street, opposite the National Hotel,

HAS just received some very beautiful new styles

SPRING SUITS
For Boys' and Children's wear,
Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
&c.,
Which he will sell cheap for cash. m14

MARK & DOWNS,
413 Main street,

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
KID GLOVES, assorted;
CUANTESSINE;
WASHING TOY GAZE;
ENGLISH and FRENCH CHINTZ;
PLAIN BLACK SILES;
For sale at low prices. MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.
m14

WE are now receiving a good stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, CHILDRENS and MISSES' HATS, MILLINERY GOODS, LACES, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS, and SHAKER GOODS, to which we invite the attention of Millinners and Merchants.

CANNON & BYERS,
No. 628 Main street,
Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.
m7 d1w

REMOVAL.

MOORE'S
MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT
Has been removed to north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth.
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
au21 d1y ren ever3:30

CHIPLEY ON MASTURBATION.
A WARNING
To Fathers, Teachers and Young Men,
IN RELATION TO A
FRIGHTFUL CAUSE OF INSANITY AND OTHER SERIOUS DISORDERS OF YOUTH,
By W. S. CHIPLEY, M. D.
Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Lexington, Ky.

"On what is generally reputed to be *the sin of Onan*, something very polluted and polluting."

This work should be in every family and school in the land. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents.
L. A. CIVILL & WOOD, Publishers,
f27 w2&d1 Louisville, Ky.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

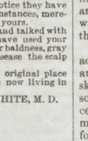
OF DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM HAVANA, comprising a lot of the very best brands, such as:

BREVAS INTIMIDAD;
LONDRES INTIMIDAD;
CONCHAS WASHINGTON;
CONCHAS LUCERO;
REGALIA WASHINGTON;
REGALIA LUCERO;
REGALIA LOS ANDES;
LONDRES DISTRACTION, &c.

Always on hand and for sale at wholesale and retail by
EDWD. PEYNADO,
m4 No. 316 Main st., under the Louisville Hotel.

IN ELEGANT BINDINGS,
BIBLES,
Prayer Books,
AND ALL THE
NEW GIFT BOOKS,
For sale by
MAXWELL & CO.,
Main st., near Fifth.
d22

J. E. SCHROEDER & SON,
WALL STREET,



Have on hand the FINEST lot of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS to be found in the city for the holidays. Call on us and get something to keep up your spirits. Call, drink, and be merry. d21

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
COLLIS ORMSBY,
332 North side Main st., between 3d and 4th
RECEIVING daily large additions to our stock of Hardware, consisting of Anvils, Vises, Locks, Hinges, Screws, bellows, Saws, Planes, Coffee Mills, Nails, Sash Weights, Cooper's and Carpenter's Tools. For sale low by ti:30 COLLIS ORMSBY.

HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRING COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

THE Hotels at Hot Springs (Hale and Proctor Houses have been blended and improvements made to accommodate EIGHT HUNDRED VISITORS at any time throughout the year. Hot Spring waters positively cure Rheumatism, Contracted Joints, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Gout, St. Vitus's Dance, Hysteria, Sterility, Impotency from excesses, Mercurial diseases, Mercurial diseases, Scrofula and Glandular diseases, and all forms of Skin diseases.

R. S. CLAYTON, Proprietor.
Dr. G. W. Lawrence, the Medical examiner of Hot Springs, will supply information to applicants.
N. B.—Mercurial, Iodine, Sulphur, and other medicated vapors furnished when required. jan23 d1y

DIARIES FOR 1861.

We have a large variety of these useful MEMORANDUM BOOKS, many of them of fine Turkey morocco with POCKET-BOOK attached. For sale by

MAXWELL & CO.,
Main st., near Fifth.
12

PREPARE for SPRING, 1861.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
On Main, opposite the National Hotel.

Is now in receipt of some nice CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, to which he invites the attention of those in want of a nice Dress or Business Suit. His stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Is now large and well-assorted both for men and boys. Also

Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.

For sale cheap for cash or to prompt customers who HAVE PAID THEIR JANUARY BILLS. 12

New Importations.

GRUTCHER & McCREADY,
At No. 377 Main street, three doors below the Louisville Hotel,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of China and Queensware in hand and will receive a large and handsome assortment of Glassware, Brit, and Plated Castors, Looking-Glasses, Lanterns, Water-Coolers, Toilet Sets, and Fruit Jars, all of which will be offered at as low figures as can be found in the market.
a7

MAPLE SUGAR—500 lbs pure Maple Sugar just received and for sale by
m28 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

COUNTRY MOLASSES—A prime article in store and for sale by
m28 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—50 bbls choice White Wheat Flour just received and for sale by
m28 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

Railroad Stock for Sale.

SIX SHARES Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Stock for sale.
m30 QUIGLEY, LYONS, & CO.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.

RECEIVED this day a full assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, viz:

Summer Bombazines;
Berege Anglaise;
Black Poilet de Venice;
Tammartines, black and colored;
Berege Hernant
Black Mousseline.

☞ We are daily adding to our stock.
m25 MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

MACKEREL—
100 bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3;
100 "Extra;
200 kits do
50 ½ bbls White Fish; for sale by
m28 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

COTTON YARN—
150 bags assorted numbers;
30 do Carpet Chain;
80 bales Cotton Twine;
50 do Candle-Wick;
100 do No. 1 Batting; for sale by
m25 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

CANDLES AND SOAP—
200 boxes star Candles;
100 do Mold do;
200 do common bar Soap;
50 do German do;
50 do Toilet do;
50 do Castile do; for sale by
m28 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

MOLASSES—
100 bbls Plantation;
250 ½do do;
50 bbls Sugar-House;
50 ½do do;
50 whisky ½, and ¼ bbls Golden Syrup; for sale by
m25 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

65 BIRDS SOAP just received per steamer Wood. For sale and for sale by
a9 TYLER & MARTIN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER.
Improved Metal Burial Cases
Combining Beauty, Durability, and Lightness.
☞ Office corner Seventh and Jefferson, Louisville.

THE above Caskets are made of Corrugated Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight.
All orders promptly attended to. d13 dtf

J. VON BORRIES & CO.,
CLOTH HOUSE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAILORS TRIMMINGS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
436 Main street, between Bullitt and Fifth.
Our stock is now very large and complete, to which however we are adding daily all the latest styles of goods in our line. m29

LOVERING'S REFINED SUGARS—50 bbls Crushed and Pulverized received per railroad and for sale by
m26 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

JAVA COFFEE—150 mats choice old Java in store and for sale by
m26 RAWSON, TODD & CO.

RIO COFFEE—Prime to good arriving and for sale by
m26 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

PRINTS.

WE are daily receiving American prints, to which we invite the attention of dealers for cash only, as we can and will sell them cheaper than any Western house, and can afford to do it.
m26 JAMES LOW & CO.

FISH—
20 bbls White Fish;
20 "Trout;
Just received per Railroad and for sale by
m26 GARDNER & CO.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
Organdies, Lawns, and Jaconets;
Paris-printed Brilliants;
Checked Cambrics;
French and English Chintz and Calicoes;
Bonnet and Belt Ribbons;
And a general stock of Domestic and Staple Goods.
MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.
m29

NOTICE.

For fine Champagne and CatawbaWines, For fine old Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines,
For fine old Cognac Brandies,
For fine old Bourbon County Whisky,
For fine old Peach and Apple Brandy,
For Scotch Ale, London Porter, and Brown Stout,
And for everything else good in the Liquor line,
Go to the "OLD BLUE HOUSE" and you will surely find it. J. P. THOMPSON,
Proprietor.

LINEN GOODS—
25 pieces 8-4 superfine Table Damask;
10 cases Irish Linens, assorted;
5 do Scotch Linen;
5 do Flaxon;
2,000 pair brown Linen Table Cloths;
3 cases brown Linen Drillings;
8 do bleached do;
2 do fancy do;
Received and for sale by
m22 JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

LE BON TON for April, 1861;
ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April, 1861;
For sale at
m23 F. MADDEN'S, 321 Third st.

SIRUP—16 packages Golden Sirup, in whole and half bbls and kegs, received per mailboat and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
m23 Corner Second and Washington sts.

SIRUP—St. Louis and Lovering's extra Golden Sirup in kegs and on retail by
m26 HIBBITT & SON.

FINE TOBACCO—Brown's and Holland's, of an extra quality, for sale by
m23 HIBBITT & SON.

MACKEREL AND SALMON in whole, half, and quarter bbls and on retail by
m88 HIBBITT & SON.

LEMONS AND NUTS—
20 boxes Messina Lemons;
5 Sieves Cocoa-Nuts;
11 sacks Naples Walnuts;
Received by steamer Woodford and for sale by
m28 D. GAETANO & CO.

MACKEREL—200 whole and half bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in store and for sale by
m37 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

FLOUR—
100 bbls Fine Flour;
900 bbls No. 1 Extra Flour;
In store and for sale by
m37 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.

RIO COFFEE—500 bags good fair and prime R o Coffee in store and for sale by
m27 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Just received 2 bbls prim Molasses in store and for sale by
m30 HIBBITT & SON.

MOLASSES—167 bbls Plantation landing from steam er Augusta and for sale by
m30 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES—500 lbs Dried Beef and 8 dozen Tongues for sale by
m30 HIBBITT & SON.

FRESH PECANS—10 bushels fresh Pecans just received and for sale by
m29 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CATAWBA WINE—10 bbls Bland's pure Catawba Wine in store and for sale by
m29 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR—50 bbls No. 1 Extra White Wheat Flour, selected expressly for family use, for sale by
m29 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

50 CASES SHEET ZINC, a superior article, for sale by
al WALLACE, LITHGOW, & CO.

CLOVER-SEED—75 bags prime Clover-Seed just received and for sale by
m30 JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

VACCINE MATTER, FRESH AND RELIABLE, for sale by THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,
m30 Corner Third and Walnut sts.

ONALATE OF CERIUM, warranted pure, for sale at manufacturers' p ices by
m30 THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,

CHOICE TEAS—25 packages choice Green and Black Teas, fresh arrival, in store and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

JAVA COFFEE—25 bags received per mailboat and for sale by
f15 TYLER & MARTIN.

FLOUR—100 bbls Knightstown Mills XX Family Flour received per Jeffersonville Railroad and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
f18 Corner Second and Washington sts.

MACKEREL—1,000 packages, whole half, and quarter bbls and kits, all numbers, for sale by
m3 ALLEN, MOORE, & MADEN.

CHEESE—
800 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
400 do Hamburg do;
200 do Limburg do;
In store and for sale by
m22 JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

PRINTS—
10 cases Hamilton purple Prints;
6 do do tancy do;
25 do new style Lancaster do;
25 do do do Merrimack Prints;
25 do do do Spring Dress Goods;
Just received